

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2628.

COUSINS' SERVICE

Memorial For Members Who Have Recently Passed Away.

The Cousins' Society met last night in the auditorium of the Punahou Preparatory school for a memorial service for those members of the society who have passed from this earth since the last annual meeting. There was a large attendance and the services, though simple, were very impressive. After President A. E. Clark had called the meeting to order, Rev. S. E. Bishop, D.D., led in prayer and the audience joined in singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." The music for the meeting was in charge of Miss Caroline Castle. After the regular business of the society had been transacted Miss Castle played Chopin's "Funeral March" and the president in a few well-chosen words stated the purpose of the meeting—that the Cousins might remember their departed friends but not in a mournful manner. The program of the evening consisted of a series of short informal tributes to the dead members.

S. T. ALEXANDER.

The first name read on the roll of those who have passed to the other side was that of S. T. Alexander, who so recently died in the wilds of Africa. Judge Dole paid a tribute to his friend, speaking in part as follows:

"When a star burns out in the sky its light passes on and on through space for centuries and we as watchers on the other planets, if there be such, see that light centuries after the star has gone. So there are lives that leave an influence so strong that it is felt by friends long after they have gone making it hard to realize that they have passed away. I first became acquainted with Mr. Alexander when he was a small boy at Punahou. There he went by the name of Samuel Thomas for the missionaries then gave their children the full benefit of their Christian names. Soon the boys shortened this to Sam and as Sam Alexander he has been known all his life. As a boy at Punahou he was conspicuous among the boys and was in many ways different from them.

"He had a restless disposition and was fond of adventure. There was a dash in his character that almost verged on recklessness. He was full of fun and was never seen angry. He never lost his temper and was always an optimist. He was not a very good scholar, being different from his brother, the Professor. But when he became a young man he waked up to the fact that education was a real factor in life and spent a whole summer 'pouring in at the bung' as he expressed it so that he could pass his examinations for college. He went to Williams and on his return went into the sugar business and was very successful. He became associated with Mr. Baldwin and helped build the Hamakua ditch, the building and financing of which was a notable accomplishment.

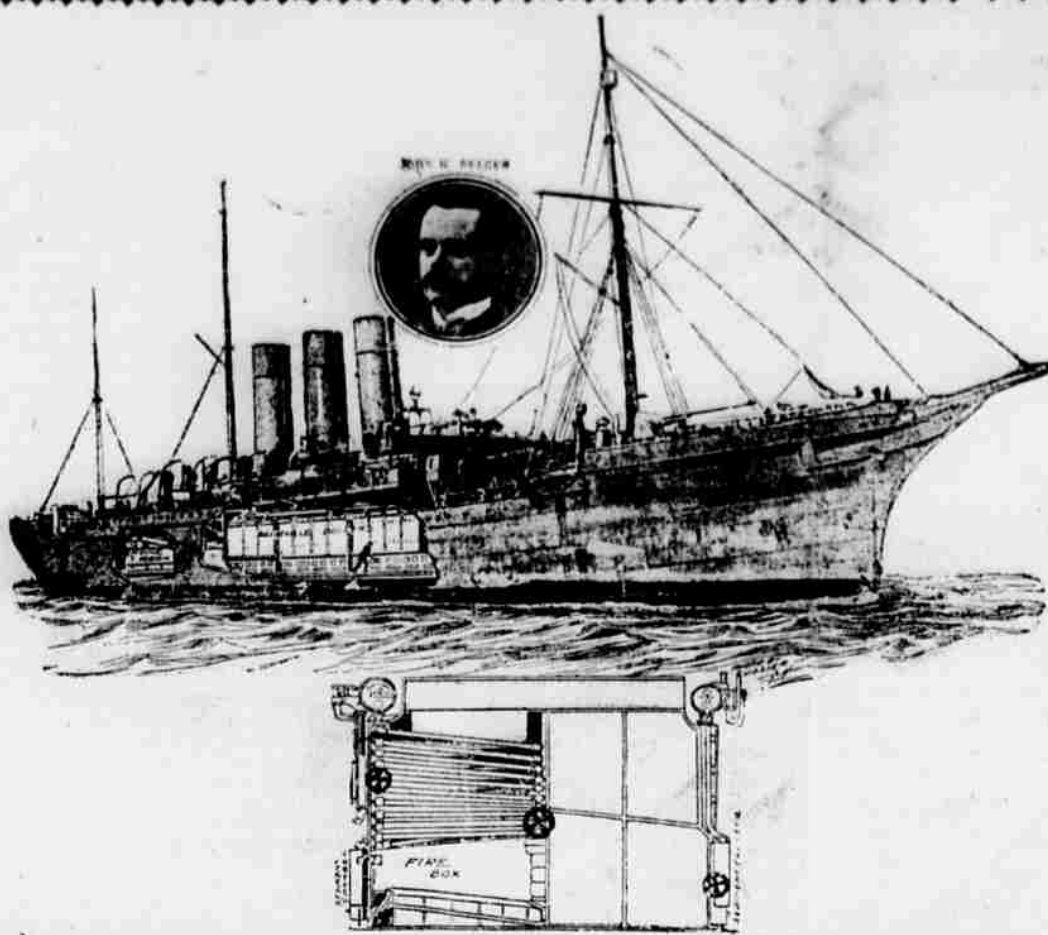
"After this he went to Oakland for his health and was soon able to carry out the delightful desire of his life, to travel. He was a student of the world, the world was his book and mankind was his study. When he had traveled in the more frequented paths of travel his ambition was to go to the places where the world was new and especially did he desire to visit the interior of Africa. He was as vigorous and enthusiastic as in his boyhood days at Punahou and he cannot be blamed for taking this journey. With his old-time enthusiasm he tramped with his daughter between 700 and 800 miles and hunted the lion, such was the vigor of his enthusiasm and tastes.

"He was unostentatious about his giving and even his intimate friends did not know of many of his charities. After he had been away from his college town for over thirty years he went back and hunted up his old landlady and made her accept some money, saying that he knew that he had eaten more than he had paid for when he was in college. Once when he was about to go on a tour he took some French lessons and when he came to pay he laid down twice the sum asked. When the teacher protested that that was more than her terms he replied, 'Those are my terms.' In California he was respected by all and beloved by those who had intercourse with him. I find it hard to feel that he is dead. I am confident that when the time came when his work on earth was done, that if he knew that the end was coming, he faced the new future with cheer and with a merry heart."

THOMAS GULICK.

Rev. O. H. Gulick was asked to speak of his brother who was with Mr. Alexander in Africa and also died in the dark continent. He said in substance: "A wise man said 'Let another man praise thee.' He might have said 'Let another than thy brother praise thee.' I am in an embarrassing position tonight yet I will try my best. Thomas was the youngest of seven sons and there is a tradition that the seventh son must be a doctor, so Thomas was named for our family doctor. I remember (Continued on Page 8.)

DAMAGED CRUISER LENA AT SAN FRANCISCO



A CLOSE VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN CRUISER LENA, WITH DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE LOCATION OF HER ENGINE ROOM AND BELLEVILLE BOILERS, A SECTIONAL DRAWING SHOWING THE DAMAGED TUBES AND A PHOTOGRAPH OF JOHN K. BULGER, THE U. S. LOCAL INSPECTOR OF BOILERS.

VALLEJO, Sept. 19.—The proper care and guarding of the Russian cruiser Lena has thrown upon the naval authorities a very delicate piece of work during the past week. With sixty tons of dangerous ordnance store and ammunition in her magazines and with spies and dangerous characters believed to be floating around, the American naval officers have realized this responsibility and have been exercising the greatest care that no harm comes to the Lena from the outside. Since the ship has been at Mare Island the tugs Dart and Leslie, with armed guards on board, have patrolled the bay in the neighborhood of the big black Russian cruiser, while the marine guard on shore has been doubled in the vicinity of the Lena's dock.

This morning Gunner T. J. Shuttleworth, acting under instructions from Captain Franklin J. Drake, with a small force, began disarming the Lena and removing her ordnance stores. The guns of small caliber, the breechlocks of large guns, small arms and ammunition are being put up in convenient packages for storage in one of the ordnance buildings on Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific station, has telegraphed the Navy Department that he has forwarded by mail a full report of the agreement entered into with Captain Berinsky of the Russian vessel Lena for the parole of the officers and crew of that ship. This provides for their freedom of the city of San Francisco, but they may not go beyond the boundaries of the city during the continuance of the present war, and under no conditions can they be permitted to return to Russia except on the conclusion of an agreement at that point between the governments of Russia and Japan, which would relieve the United States of any responsibility.

Fired a Salute.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the naval station yesterday for the late Rear Admiral Shepherd, U. S. N. The flag on the Ironclads and on the navy station were half-masted all day.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOR OF FOULEST MURDER

A sinister rumor that two bodies were found near Waimanalo, under circumstances indicating most foul murder, was absolute news to the city police authorities when information was sought from them last night.

According to the rumor one body was that of a Japanese collector, and it was mutilated. The other was also the corpse of a Japanese, which was partly buried in the sand.

Waimanalo could not be raised by telephone and Kaneohe knew nothing. The probability is that there is nothing in the rumor.

The O. S. S. Sonoma due at San Francisco Monday morning, Sept. 19, did not arrive until nearly 6 p. m. Her engines were working badly.

Two of the boy burglars were sent to the Reformatory School for their minority in police court yesterday. A large number of gamblers paid \$2 fines.

TSINGTAU, Sept. 24.—Cholera has broken out in Port Arthur.

(Tsingtau is the German town on Kiauchau bay, Shantung, where some of the fugitive Russian warships took refuge.)

GREAT ASSAULT ON PORT ARTHUR.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—It is reported that a general assault on Port Arthur from three sides has begun and that Russian mines have destroyed an entire battalion of Japanese. Admiral Togo is aiding the assault by a fierce bombardment.

SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—It is believed that Kuropatkin will not contest the Japanese advance to Mukden. The Russians are using balloons to determine the position of the enemy. It is believed that Kuroki's line extends from Benishu to Bentziaputze and Oku and Nodzu's from Yentai to Shahepu, sixteen miles south of Mukden. A fourth army is now crossing the Da mountains, all converging upon Mukden. The weather has improved. Chinese bandits are siding with the Japanese.

JAPANESE TAKE TAEILING.

TOKIO, Sept. 24.—The Japanese have captured Taeling and Sanlungku, 60 miles northeast of Liaoyang. The Russians left nineteen dead on the field.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS IN CANAL.

SUEZ, Sept. 24.—The Russian cruisers St. Petersburg and Smolensk have entered the canal.

SEIZED BRITISH STEAMER.

KOBE, Sept. 24.—The Japanese have stopped the British steamer Crusader in Tsugaru straits and sent her to Hakodate.

TOKIO, Sept. 25.—The Japanese have captured six forts of the second line of defence at Port Arthur and hope for the speedy reduction of the fortress has increased.

RUSSIANS FEEL ENCOURAGED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The reported arrival of several ships at Port Arthur with provisions, medicine and ammunition gives great satisfaction here and strengthens the belief that the fortress will hold out.

COLDER AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Sept. 25.—Two Japanese spies have been captured. The temperature here has gone down to 23 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCING.

HARBIN, Sept. 25.—A Japanese column is advancing up the valley of the Liao river toward Tieling. The Russians are impatiently awaiting an engagement.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Russia will soon have 700,000 men in the field. It is believed that the Grand Duke Nicholas will be made commander-in-chief.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—A second Manchurian army has been organized, with General Gripenberg in command. Three hundred thousand additional men will be placed in the field. General Gripenberg will arrive at the front the middle of October. General Kuropatkin will retain command of the first army, superior to Gripenberg.

JAPAN'S HOPES OF EARLY PEACE ARE DISSIPATED.

TOKIO, Sept. 26.—An increasing seriousness marks the popular attitude. Confidence in the outcome of the war is unshaken, though hopes of early peace are dissipated. Supplies and money on hand indicate an ability to carry on the war another year.

AUXILIARY CRUISERS SAIL.

PORT SAID, Sept. 26.—The auxiliary cruisers Smolensk and St. Petersburg have sailed, ostensibly for Liban.

BAIKAL LAKE FERRY SUPERSEDED.

IRKUTSK, Sept. 26.—The Circumbaikal railway has been opened.

Since the completion of the Northern Manchurian Railway late

PLANTERS WILL ASSIST MAUI SMALL FARMERS

Concessions to Settlers From Maui Agricultural Company—Comr. Pratt Makes Preliminary Arrangements—Kuleanas for Natives.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, prepared the way for some effective work in land settlement while accompanying Governor Carter on the tour of Maui just completed. Notwithstanding the large proportion of arable land on that island occupied by sugar plantations, there are yet available some considerable tracts adapted to small farming and the raising of marketable products other than sugar.

One such tract inspected by Commissioner Pratt on this occasion is that of Omaopio in the district of Kula. It contains more than two thousand acres and the big Koolau ditch just completed runs through it. Preliminary arrangements were made by the Land Commissioner with the Maui Agricultural Company, whereby the company will offer special inducements to settlers the Government may place on the tract.

If and when the settlers plant 250 acres of the land in sisal, the Maui Agricultural Company will put up a mill for working the crop into merchantable fiber.

While the sisal crop is growing the settlers will be given work on the sugar plantations of the company. They will also receive water from the company at the lowest possible rates. The settlers may work on the plantations or not as they like, their choice in this regard not affecting the other offers made by the company.

Other lands in various places will be cut up for settlement, for the benefit of native Hawaiians who want small patches.

The Kamaole land is also to be devoted to settlement. Mr. Pratt says it is rather dry but would be suitable for hog-raising. This land was previously surveyed for homesteads, but will require to be plotted again.

Forester Hosmer being with the Governor's party, an examination was made of the forest reserve of Hamakua in Makawao district. The Koolau forest at the water sources of the irrigation works has also been visited.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson and Commissioner Pratt left the Governor at Makawao on Friday and boarded the steamer Kinau for Honolulu early Saturday morning.

"We had a good inspection of the Government lands and gained a knowledge of what the people want," Mr. Pratt said in concluding an account of the tour. "The lands available for homesteads will have to be surveyed and classified, being of varied character in their adaptability to different products."

NEW GIGANTIC DITCH WILL BE BUILT ON MAUI

The Wailuku Sugar Company has decided that it will immediately proceed with the construction of a ditch from Wailuku to its Wailuku and Wailuku lands capable of carrying 42,000,000 gallons of water.

The ditch will be located much higher than the present Wailuku ditch which takes water to the Hawaiian Commercial and Wailuku fields. It will be well up in the steep gorges and foothills of the Wailuku estate by using a great deal of tunneling.

James T. Taylor, the Civil Engineer, of Honolulu has been engaged to engineer the proposition and is now on the ground making studies and preliminary plans for the big ditch. Mr. Taylor has been recently employed by the government in connection with the Alakea street dock plans, and he also engineered the Lahaina and Wailuku water systems for the government.

One-half of the Wailuku water is leased to the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, but that lease is about to expire, giving the Wailuku company a large surplus of water.

In spite of the old litigation which has been carried on between the two companies, negotiations looking toward a compromise of their several differences have been carried on and they will probably be brought to a successful issue, in which case the surplus water of the Wailuku stream, over and above that needed by Wailuku, will probably be turned over to the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company.

The completion of this new ditch will very largely increase the sugar output of the Wailuku company.

GOOD SUGAR PRICES THE SEASON TO COME

A letter from Williams, Dimond & Co.'s New York branch, dated New York, September 9, to the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., contains the following interesting remarks on the sugar market:

The continued increase of consumption in Europe, which for a period of 11 months is, statistically, 744,000 tons, or 25 per cent, also a long drought in Europe, with its adverse effect upon the content of the sugar beets, occurring after the early cessation of grinding in Cuba, has given an unexpected turn to our sugar market, the result being an advance to 4 1-4 to 4 5-16c. for 96 degrees centrifugals. As the European beet crop, on which the world will largely depend for the next 12 months, is about to be harvested, and there can be no increase in this for another year, and also as it is not possible to increase cane crops within a period of 12 months, it would appear as if we should enjoy satisfactory and remunerative prices during the season to come, although possibly not as high as at present ruling.

CAMPAIGN IS OPENED

Republicans Fire Their First Gun Last Evening.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

With the raising of its banner to the accompaniment of oratory, music and fireworks, the Fourth District Republican committee last night had its first rally of the campaign.

The banner bore across its face in big black letters the following legend: "Fourth District Republican Headquarters." The banner-raising incident was followed by speech-making in which Chairman A. G. M. Robertson of the central committee; Lorrin Andrews, chairman of the Fourth District committee; Delegate Kuhio, John Lane, D. Kalaokalani, Jr., Carlos Long, W. W. Harris, E. W. Quinn, E. K. Lilikalani, J. A. Hughes, E. A. Douthitt and Frank Andrade participated.

The speeches were delivered from the new platform erected in the open space between the Electric company's building and the Occidental hotel. The place was lighted with electric arc lamps and benches provided seats for hundreds. Lorrin Andrews presided over the meeting and his speeches of introduction served to outline what each of them had accomplished or was expected to accomplish in the Legislature, and in the case of Kuhio, in Congress.

Chairman Robertson made a rousing speech tingling with Republicanism. He urged the voters to vote the straight Republican ticket.

J. A. Hughes, said the Republican party should win because upon its victory depended the future of the Territory. It was not a case of voting for Mr. Brown, or Mr. Smith, or Mr. Jones in this election. It was a case of voting for the ticket of the Republican party. The voters should cast their ballots for the Republican party and in that way uphold the hands of Theodore Roosevelt, "the brightest star that ever shone in the political firmament of America."

John Lane asked for support not only for himself but for the entire ticket. He then directed his remarks to Cecil Brown and upbraided him for breaking his pledge not only to the convention but to those who had supported him in that convention. In substance, Mr. Lane said that if Brown was capable of breaking his pledge to his convention supporters, then he could be depended upon to break his pledge in other matters of as vital interest to the people of the Territory.

"Cecil Brown is running as an independent candidate for the same office as myself," said he. "There are a great many rumors on the street that he is competent for the place, which I do not question. But not being loyal to the party after pledging to his friends that if he was defeated in securing a nomination he would abide by the decision, he has broken this pledge, and if he has broken one, he will probably break others and probably the platform as well." (Applause.)

W. W. HARRIS TALKS.

W. W. Harris, who was introduced as a young man who had done good work in the legislature and a man to be depended upon for zealous party labor, said the Republican party had no misgivings in asking the people of the Territory for their support. Two years ago the party placed a platform before the people and every pledge it made was carried out. In 1901 we had a Legislature, which, knowing the financial condition of the Territory, and knowing that the government wanted to pass a loan bill, the result of which would give the people money through public works, failed to take advantage of the opportunity to make a remedial law. The Republican party took the opportunity to put the bill through. That bill gave the people work and the work gave them money. If it had not been for the money spent from the loan bill we would have had harder times than exist. Mr. Harris said he did not leave the House to accomplish nothing. If a Republican Legislature was elected every pledge of its platform would be carried out. It was useless for a voter to say, "I will vote for this man on this ticket, and that man on that ticket" and so on. In the Legislature party lines were drawn as tight as in campaigns, and success in the Legislature would only come through a complete Republican majority. He asked for the support of the electorate in sending Kuhio back to Congress.

"The condition of the Territory today," said Mr. Harris, "demands that the next session of the Legislature shall be a short and businesslike one, for such is the only way the people of the Territory will be benefited. We insist and demand that the expenditures of the Territory shall not exceed the revenue. It is not justifiable to burden the people with taxation, simply because a legislature makes extravagant appropriations. The basis of taxation should be as low as possible, sufficient to carry on the government in a satisfactory and economical manner."

CHAIRMAN ANDREWS.

Chairman Andrews referred to work accomplished by Delegate Kuhio at Washington, citing instances where money had been appropriated for army and navy buildings in the Territory, which would in time amount to millions of dollars. Through his efforts, for he was the accredited Delegate, we now have a Federal quarantine service and a Federal building is coming; appropriations for fortifications had been made; lighthouses had been taken over by the Federal government and the Territory no longer had to keep them going. It was Kuhio who introduced the bill providing that the Portuguese should have the right to acquire their households in fee simple on the Punchbowl slopes.

E. A. DOUTHITT.

E. A. Douthitt spoke mainly of the principles of Republicanism. He said that the Republican party had done well from Abraham Lincoln to William McKinley and the present situation showed that it would conduct a business administration and had done so. Mr. Douthitt asked the voters to vote for men in whom they had confidence, whom they knew would look after the interests of the people at large. Vote the straight Republican ticket and the Legislature would have men in whom the people could place confidence.

E. W. QUINN.

E. W. Quinn, dubbed instantly, "Quinn the Plumber," candidate from the Fourth for the lower house, made a brief speech. He asked for support in his candidature. He asked it first because he was a Republican, because he believed the Republican party will give the best government to the Territory, and because by its platform the party guarantees an honest administration. It was not the party of the rich or the poor, the Hawaiian or the haole, but it was the party of the people. It believed in equal rights to all people before the law. He promised if elected to work through his whole term for an honest and efficient government. If elected he would thank the people. If defeated he would still thank the people, and continue to be a party worker in the ranks.

FRANK ANDRADE.

Frank Andrade, candidate from the Fourth for the lower house, said the people undoubtedly wanted men in the legislature who would give them a business session, which would enact appropriation bills with due regard to the taxpayers. The last legislature had enacted the loan bill.

THE DELEGATE SPEAKS.

Delegate Kuhio said he preferred speaking in his own language as he could best argue with the Hawaiian in his mother tongue. The principles of Republicanism he would leave to the haole speakers who were more familiar with them than he. He spoke strongly of the Republican party and its interest in Hawaiian affairs, and for that reason the people should support the Republican ticket.

In Hawaiian he spoke of Iaukea and Nottley. He was willing politically to stand before the people as a contestant with Iaukea, but as for Nottley he was not to be thought of. He then spoke of Nottley's record, viewed from the standpoint of the Hawaiian voter. In 1887 it was Nottley who was one of the first to head the list of would-be annexationists. In 1893 both Nottley and Iaukea deserted their Queen and became annexationists. In 1895 who stood by the Hawaiians as he had done? Not Iaukea or Nottley. The Prince referred to himself in those days. He had gone to Diamond Head and was with that forlorn hope to restore Liliuokalani her throne. Who went to prison as a political prisoner in defence of the Hawaiian people? Not Nottley or Iaukea. It was himself. When the fire swept Chinatown away in 1900, who helped the Hawaiians to find shelter? Not Nottley or Iaukea. He had personally directed homeless Hawaiians of Kakaako to his own home and there provided them with clothes, shelter and food, and kept them there until they were permitted to seek new homes. Many who reviled him had partaken of bread at his board, and still did so, and they were invited again to break bread with him, but these men, and he referred in particular to Testa, had deserted him.

As to Morris Keohokalole he referred to as he had done in his Hilo speech, and said that the young man was to blame for his troubles.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Carlos Long said he was an advocate strongly of the County Act platform, which would be his slogan throughout the campaign.

The last speaker was D. Kalaokalani, Jr., who gave his reasons for leaving the Home Rule party and becoming a Republican. The Republican party stood for progress. The Home Rule party stood for everything that was backward and unprogressive. He was one of the organizers of the Home Rule party. He had seen many crooked things done by the leaders while he was in that party. He saw his folly in remaining with such a rotten institution and left it. He said he did not leave the Home Rule party for no reason. There was a reason. He had thought it out, and became convinced that the Republican party was the only true party extant. He asked all Hawaiians within the sound of his voice to affiliate with the Republican party, as he had done.

EMMELUTH OUT.

Private business has been the cause of the withdrawal of John Emmeluth from the proposed Democratic legislative ticket. Emmeluth was chosen in caucus to go to the lower house, but he has now given notice of his intention to remain out of the fight.

CORNER POLITICS BEGIN.

The Bethel and King street political corner was invaded yesterday for the first time and a harangue was made from the historic curb by a leather-lunged Hawaiian during the noon hour.

BISHOP FILES NAME.

The first nomination to be filed with Secretary Buckland of the Governor's office, was that of E. Faxon Bishop, Republican candidate for Senator. The nomination was filed yesterday.

OVER ONE THOUSAND
REGISTERED OUTSIDE

Chairman William T. Rawlins of the Board of Registration for Oahu telephoned as follows to the Advertiser last night:

"We are now at Kaneohe. Up to this time we have registered 1010 voters on the island outside of Honolulu. We have had fine weather all the way along and will return to Honolulu tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon."

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.'S LATEST SUGAR CIRCULAR

Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Provisions and Feed Markets.

Opinions on World's Crops—San Francisco Shipping.

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s circular per steamer Alameda is dated San Francisco, Sept. 16, and contains the following resume of the sugar, rice and coffee markets, together with shipping.

Our last circular per S. S. Doric was dated August 17th.

Sugar—Prices in the local market remain the same as when last advised you, with the exception of fruit granulated, which was reduced August 25th ten points.

Our last quotation of dry granulated at 5.50c for Alaska and Hawaii is still maintained.

Beans—No sales have been reported since Aug. 12th, on which date sales were made, of which we advised you in our last circular, establishing basis for 96 degrees centrifugals in New York at 4.25c, San Francisco 3.88c, which basis is still maintained.

London Cable—Sept. 10th quotes Java 96 degrees test 11s. 5d., fair refining 10s. 9d., same date last year 9s. 10 1-2d. and 8s. 7 1-2d. respectively. October beets 10s. 11 1-4d. against 9s. 0 3-4d., corresponding period previous year.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated Sept. 7th, 125,563 tons against 220,517 tons—same date last year. Six ports Cuba, estimated Sept. 6th, 31,000 tons against 196,887 tons—same date previous year. United Kingdom, estimated Sept. 3rd, 96,000 tons against 137,956 tons—same date in 1903. Total stocks in all the principal countries, by cable, Sept. 8th, at latest uneven dates, 1,517,863 tons against 2,054,260 tons, a decrease from last year of 536,497 tons.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—The market for raws has taken a more quiet turn, but with present quotations firmly maintained. Buyers have endeavored to obtain concessions but without result so far. Tones and tendency, however, at the moment are rather on buyers' side, as Europe shows some slight concessions under rather improved conditions relative to the beet crop. Reports from London indicate that crop prospects are becoming more favorable, but any improvement in this respect is too late to repair very much of the actual damage previously done to the crop. Mr. F. O. Licht has not yet published his estimate of the new beet crops, but we submit estimate of Mr. Otto Licht and Mr. P. O. Licht's figures for last crop for comparison:

(Otto Licht) (P. O. Licht)		
1904-5	1,800,000	1,830,000
Germany	1,125,000	1,200,000
Austria	1,125,000	1,200,000
France	750,000	810,000
Russia	980,000	1,250,000
Belgium	150,000	240,000
Holland	130,000	135,000
Sundries	355,000	385,000

Total tons 5,300,000 5,850,000 showing a decrease in estimates of 550,000 tons. It is noticeable that the greatest decrease is in Russia. Others are counting on an outturn of from 300,000 to 500,000 tons less than last year's crop. Enough is known of the crop damage, however, to justify present quotations and even a higher level may be expected in order to restrict consumption within the bounds of the very limited supplies which will be available next year. Of late actual business has been insignificant, refiners being well supplied. There is but very little sugar now to come from the near-by sources; that is to say, from Cuba, Porto Rico and the other West Indies, but there are still 40,000 tons of beet to arrive in New York, and the arrivals of Javass from September to December inclusive are likely to be almost double what they have been during the same time last year when 157,000 tons were received at Atlantic ports. No beets were received from Europe during September-December last year, and consequently the above 40,000 tons, coupled with the increased shipments of Javass to United States ports, gives from these two sources a supply of nearly 200,000 tons in excess of the quantity received from the same period last year, but against this there are at this time 95,000 tons less sugar in all hands in the Atlantic ports and 166,000 tons less stock in Cuba, making a total of 261,000 tons less sugar in United States and Cuba available for use of refiners. Supplies from other cane countries than those mentioned are likely to be less than they were last year, and as melting should be larger in the closing months of this year than they were in last, it looks as if further purchases of beets may be necessary to meet refiners' requirements up to the end of the year. Until January Cuba will not be a factor in the market, as the total stocks are now only about 31,000 tons and the sugars already sold and in process of shipment will reduce this quantity to a minimum. Market for refined sugar continues firm and indications point to a steady market with good distribution for the near future. The season for preserving of fruit is now in full swing, and refiners are melting largely in order to supply what is needed and every effort is being made to ship the sugar in good time, but deliveries are now behind from ten to fifteen days. Domestic beet sugar will be coming into the market to some extent during the last half of this month, but will not be well under way until October.

Charter—Owing to the rapid advance in Wheat throughout the country, few transactions have taken place in charter. Several vessels have been chartered for barley at 25c 3d. or less—18, 24, less direct, but vessels near at hand can be secured at 22c 6d. orders. Nothing done at the north. Tonnage is held at 36c 3d. Puget Sound

—27c 6d. Portland loading orders.

Lumber—Freights—Are again weaker with 29c 9d.—asked for Sydney—33c 9d. Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie. Exchange—London demand, 4.87 1-2; London 60 days, 4.84 3-4; New York regular, 92 1-2c; telegraphic, 95c.

Coffee—Stock of Hawaiians on hand today 3157 bags. Quote: Fancy, 13c to 14c; prime, 11 1-2c to 12 1-2c; good, 10c to 11c; fair, 9c to 9c; inferior, 8c to 7 3-4c; peaberries, 9 1-2c to 10 1-4c.

Rice—New crop rice is now being offered by mills in the South at prices slightly in advance of those prevailing at the closing of last season. It is too early at present to judge of the quality, but indications are that the new crop will equal in every respect that of last year. Rice equal to Sandwich Island grade is being offered f. o. b. San Francisco from 34c to 35c; China No. 2 at 45c to 46c for two mats.

Flour—G. G. Extra Family, Crown and Port Costa, 45c; El Dorado, 43c per bbl. f. o. b.

Brans—Fine, 29.50; Coarse, 21.00 per ton f. o. b.

Middlings—Ordinary, 25.00; Choice, 26.50 per ton f. o. b.

Barley—Rolled, 23.00 per ton; No. 1 Feed, 21.25 per ctf. f. o. b.

Oats—Red Fair, 14.50; Red Choice, 15.50; White Choice (scarce), 15.50; Surprise Nominal, 14.50 per ctf. f. o. b.

Wheat—Chicken, 15.50 to 15.55; Milling, 15.55 per ctf. f. o. b.

Corn—S. Y. Nominal, 17.50 per ctf. f. o. b.

Hay—Wheat Compressed, 14.50; Wheat Large Bales, 14.50; Oat Compressed (Nominal), 12.00; Oat Large Bales, 11.50; Ajax Wheat, 15.50; Ajax Oat, 13.50 per ton f. o. b. for new hay.

Lime—"Diamond" Brand, 15.15; Ordinary, 14.00 per bbl. f. o. b.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8, S. S. Siberia, Hongkong and Honolulu and Yokohama; Aug. 18, S. S. Enterprise, Hilo; Aug. 19, S. S. Nevada, Honolulu and Kahului; Aug. 19, U. S. Str. Solace, Manila via Honolulu; Aug. 20, bark Andrew Welch, Honolulu; Aug. 20, bark Emily F. Whitney, Makawili; Aug. 23, S. S. Alameda, Honolulu; Aug. 25, S. S. Argyll, Honolulu; Aug. 29, S. S. Sierra, Sydney via Honolulu; Aug. 29, S. S. Coptic, Hongkong and Honolulu and Yokohama.

Sept. 3, bark Olympic, Honolulu; Sept. 4, bktn. S. N. Castle, Honolulu; Sept. 5, bktn. W. H. Dimond, Honolulu; Sept. 10, schr. H. C. Wright, Mahukona; Sept. 10, schr. Defender, Honolulu; Sept. 11, bark Amy Turner, Hilo; Sept. 11, bark Gerard C. Tobey, Honolulu; Sept. 12, S. S. Korea, Hongkong and Honolulu; Sept. 12, S. S. Alameda, Honolulu; Sept. 16, U. S. T. Sherman, Manila and Honolulu.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18, bktn. Fullerton, Kahului; Aug. 18, S. S. Doric, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Aug. 18, S. S. Ventura, Sydney via Honolulu; Aug. 21, bktn. Archer, Honolulu; Aug. 25, S. S. Nevada, Honolulu via Seattle and Tacoma; Aug. 27, S. S. Enterprise, Hilo; Aug. 27, S. S. Alameda, Honolulu; Aug. 28, S. S. Argyll, Honolulu; Aug. 30, S. S. Manchuria, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Sept. 1, schr. W. H. Marston, Honolulu; Sept. 1, bark Edward May, Honolulu; Sept. 8, S. S. Sierra, Sydney via Honolulu; Sept. 8, S. S. Coptic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING.

Sailing vessels for Honolulu—Olympic and Andrew Welch.

Steamers for Honolulu—Sonoma, to sail Sept. 29th; Nevada, to sail Sept. 29th, via Puget Sound.

For Hilo—Bark Amy Turner.

WILLETT & GRAY'S LATEST CIRCULAR

Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, New York, for September 8 contains the following remarks on the market:

The Week—Raw: Unchanged. Refined: Unchanged. Net cash quotations this date are: Molasses, 3.50c; Muscovado, 3.75c; Centrifugals, 4.31c; Granulated, 5.00c. Receipts, 33,695 tons, Meltings, 32,000 tons. Total Stock in Four Ports, 125,863 tons, against 124,168 tons last week, and 220,517 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 10s. 9d. per cwt. for 88 degrees analysis, without bounty, equal to 4.28c for 96 test Centrifugals at New York. First Marks German Granulated f. o. b. Hamburg 12s. 7 1-2d.; without bounty, equal to 4.83c. New York, duty paid.

Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 15,000 tons; Javass, 277,000 tons; Hawaii, 60,000 tons; Europe, 15,000; Peru, etc., 10,000 tons; total, 377,000 tons, against 185,000 tons last year.

Net Cash Prices Refined.—It is generally understood that the lowest price named for refined is basis of Granulated in barrels, 5.00c; net cash, quoted by Arbuckle and Federal, except for Ohio and West Virginia, 4.95c; net cash quoted by Arbuckle.

Statistics by Special Cables—Cuba: The six principal ports: Receipts, none; exports, 12,900 tons, 21,000 tons, against 196,887 tons last year.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 156,863 tons, against 166,168 tons last week and 417,404 tons last year, a decrease

THE COURT IS PUZZLED

Over the Verdict In Kahili's Case.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge Gear had appointed yesterday morning for the sentencing of Dan Kamai Kahili, found guilty of assault and battery after trial for manslaughter, but the verdict with its rider of mercy embarrassed the court. It appeared to the court that the findings of the jury were tantamount to an acquittal as indicating a reasonable doubt that the prosecution had proved its case. Judge Gear further deferred sentence until Monday morning.

THIEF SENTENCED.

Ah Koon, who pleaded guilty of larceny in the second degree, was sentenced by Judge Gear to be imprisoned at hard labor for two months.

Mr. Cathcart's motion to admit Morimoto, lottery tickets in possession, to bail in \$500 was continued till Monday 9:30 a. m.

ARRESTED IN MISTAKE.

Morita, a friend of Morimoto, had been arrested in mistake for the other and now appeared at the bar. The blunder was explained and an apology made to Morita for the inconvenience that had been caused him. Judge Gear ordered that he be discharged and his bond canceled. The grand jury, however, is said to have some unfinished business on its program which has to do with Morimoto's friends.

HAYASHIDA UNDER TRIAL.

The list of summoned jurors was exhausted early yesterday in the process of empanelling a jury to try Hayashida for murder in the first degree. Owing to an error in the June term indictment Hayashida, after some progress had been made last week in drawing a jury for his trial, had to be released on a nolle prosequi, when he was at once rearrested and indicted again by the present grand jury.

Of the first twelve men drawn, J. H. Crain, J. A. M. Johnson, and J. A. Lawelawe were excused for cause on their sworn examination, as was Geo. Dillingham, called to fill the first vacancy. When Lawelawe was excused there were no more names in the box, while the following eleven men were seated on the jury platform: C. J. Fishel, J. J. Dias, H. P. Roth, Harry Carl, James Brown, H. A. Parmelee, J. F. Soper, J. C. Lane, E. P. Chapin, E. Benner and G. D. Mahone.

Mr. Prosser for the Territory asked the court to have three talesmen called, but Mr. Cathcart for the defendant objected.

Clerk Sims was ordered to draw from the trial jury box the names of 36 men to be summoned to appear on Monday at 10 a. m., an objection by Mr. Cathcart that the names were not properly in the box being overruled.

The venire was issued for the 36 jurors returnable at 10 a. m. Monday, and the court adjourned at 11:55 to 9 a. m. on that day.

LITTLE JOKER INJUNCTION.

Judge Gear yesterday afternoon heard argument on the motion of defendant to compel plaintiff to produce documents in the injunction suit of I. Rubinstein against H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., to restrain defendant from dealing in "Little Joker" tobacco. J. J. Dunne for plaintiff cited an array of strong authorities against compulsory discovery being ordered in such a case. The motion was withdrawn and it is understood will be followed by a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction. W. A. Kinney and C. F. Clemens appeared for defendant.

TALE OF CRUELTY.

Mary Dunbar brings a libel in divorce against Edward G. Dunbar. The parties were married only on February 27 of this year, and the wife alleges that soon after marriage the husband began a course of extreme cruelty toward her. She specifies unprovoked beating and otherwise ill-using her, and the use of vile, profane and abusive epithets toward her. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Dunbar says she owned \$85, which she had earned and saved while employed at the steam laundry, which sum of money she was compelled by her husband to give to him, and he took the money and has retained it up to the time of complaint.

Mrs. Dunbar alleges that her husband is a customs inspector or guard, receiving an income of at least \$100 a month. As for herself, she is in destitute circumstances, living in care of, and a charge upon, her mother. She is unable to provide for herself or to advance amounts for costs of court. She prays for a decree of separation from bed and board forever of the libellee; for reasonable support pending the libel and for costs of proceedings, from the libellee, and "that libellee be ordered to pay to libellant a reasonable sum per week or month as alimony for the support of herself for the rest of her natural life."

Judge Gear relieves the libellant from the requirement of prepayment of costs.

E. R. Hendry, U. S. Marshal, has received from an anonymous friend on the mainland a pamphlet entitled: "The Republican Party: A Party fit to Govern," by John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of War of the United States. Privately printed, New York, 1904. The printing is in a beautiful, large, open-faced type, and the pamphlet contains a succinct history of the Republican party.

of 30,541 tons from last year. Europe.—Stock in Europe, 1,361,000 tons, against 1,608,000 tons last year. Total stock of Europe and America, 1,517,863 tons, against 1,654,000 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 1,724,000 tons at the even date of Jan. 1st, 1904. The decrease of stock is 506,137 tons, against a decrease of 541,905 tons last week, and an increase of 90,530 tons January 1st, 1904.

Haw.—Following the large business in centrifugals just at the close of last week's report, the market has naturally taken on a more quiet turn in the week under review, but with the quotations firmly maintained. In instances the buyers have tried to obtain concessions, but without result thus far. Buyers at the close indicate 4 1-4c, for 96 degrees test Centrifugals on spot, but sellers firmly maintain their pretensions at 4 1-5c. The tone and tendency, however, at the moment is rather on the buyers' side as Europe shows some slight concessions under rather improved conditions relative to the beet crop.

Our special cablegram from London today reads: "Crop prospects are becoming more favorable."

Any improvement in this respect, however, is too late to repair very much of the actual damage previously done the crops. Mr. F. O. Licht has not yet published his estimate of the new beet crops, but others are counting on an outturn of 300,000 to 500,000 tons less than last year's crops. If the reported improvement does not continue to the time of harvest, the maximum estimate of shortage may not prove to be excessive.

Actual business during the week is insignificant. Refiners being well supplied, the quietness may continue through the coming week.

No business in Javass is reported this week. The offerings of these sugars now include one cargo due to arrive here within a week at 12s. c. i. f., equal to 4.31c, landed for 96 degrees test. A cargo shipped in August at 11s. 6d. c. i. f. (4 1-4c) and September shipment at 11s. 6d. c. i. f.

European markets make small fluctuations up and down, closing with 88 degrees analysis beets f. o. b. Hamburg at 10s. 9d. per cwt., against 10s. 9d. at the opening. Beet sugars are offered for shipment at 11s. 4 1-2 d. c. and f., being parity of 4.31c, landed for 96 degrees test Centrifugals, which is not interesting to refiners at present.

Cuba has been virtually out of the market for the week, 2 15-16c. per pound for 95 degrees is the highest salable value for shipments, which shows no change from the last large business, but merely that sellers' pretensions for an advance are not allowed.

It might be possible to buy new cane crops on the basis of 4 1-8 c for 96 degrees test Louisiana sugars, shipment in November to New York and 2 3-4 to 2 7-8 c. and f. for 96 degrees test Cuban Centrifugals, shipment January or February, but no business in these new sugars is reported. New Demeraras may be obtainable to a moderate extent in a few weeks.

The meltings were reduced because of the holidays this week, but will be heavy again next week. Receipts slightly exceeded the requirements for meltings, leaving stocks practically unchanged. A cargo of Javass shipped in July has arrived at the Breakwater and we may now expect the receipts from Java during the next sixty days to average 25,000 to 30,000 tons per week. According to our special cable from Batavia the exports from Java to the United States during August amounted to 141,000 tons which will form the bulk of refiners supply for October.

WARNING TO THE SUGAR PLANTERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—William Hall of the Agricultural Department, who is in charge of forest extension, expressed the opinion today that if the cutting down of the forest in the Hawaiian islands continues, ruin will come to the sugar industry. Mr. Hall said the danger is that the planters may go so far in the cutting down of forests as to bring ultimate disaster upon themselves by ruining the water supply and decreasing the rainfall.

Many plantations now obtain water from mountain streams for fluming cane to the mills. There is scarcely enough water for this purpose now and it has been noticed that with the clearing off of the lower slopes these smaller streams have been diminished.

NATURE MAN IN PRISON

POLITICS ON MAINLAND

A Bad Sag in the Democratic Canvass.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The absence of nearly every cabinet officer and the cessation of all important work in the departments render it impossible at this time to secure information of any importance about Hawaiian interests in Washington. Subordinates are now at work upon estimates to be forwarded to Congress in due season, but none of these will be made public for many weeks. Some will deal with Hawaiian matters. The word has already gone around to scale all estimates as low as possible. That may be somewhat for campaign effect but a policy of economy seems to be in prospect whatever happens at the polls in November. Recently an order was given all the departments to carefully avoid discussion or publicity about the estimates. Although the deficit is now small and, if the \$50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal be eliminated, there is no deficit, yet the government continues to run behind. The troubles that Hawaii will encounter next winter in securing appropriations, if the deficit continues to increase, can be readily forecasted.

The only Hawaiian of interest in the Territory, who carries in town, is ex-Archbishop General E. P. Dole. He has weathered the hot summer and is still hanging on in the interest of a private enterprise which brought him here several months ago. For all he can tell he may be here several weeks yet. It is very slow transacting business with the departments, as Mr. Dole can testify, but he says he has managed to keep comfortable during the summer.

It seems only reiteration of what has been said in my former letters to add that Washington is absorbed in politics to the exclusion of everything else. And yet the campaign has been the duller and that the oldest politicians recall. The nominations have not yet been completed in several States and there is great aversion to a prolonged struggle. This week the Republican nominations for state officers are being made in New York. Next week the Democratic nominations will follow. Until the men are selected and critics have had opportunity to fully canvass their respective qualifications, the prospective fate of the parties can not be intelligently discussed. The same is also true of New Jersey. The gubernatorial candidates there will be in the field before the end of next week. Campaigns are opening in some of the Western states, where nominations as a rule are made earlier than in the East. But it will be well along towards the first of October before the cauldron begins to boil.

THE PARKER CAMPAIGN SAGS.

There is no disguising that the Democratic campaign has continued to sag constantly. Those who are not partisans admit that Parker's chances of election appear to be growing constantly less. The thick and thin party organs are confident Parker will receive fewer electoral votes than Bryan had four years ago. That, however, is all conjecture thus far. The election in Vermont gave Democrats a bad case of blues and they have not yet recovered. They have been looking forward for some comfort from Maine, which state is voting today. The truth of the situation is that Parker has proved a disappointment. He is too judicial and too conservative. Many have come in contact with him and are convinced that he is not a man of large ability, although an estimable gentleman. To be sure many men have made excellent officials who were of mediocre ability. McKinley was never accounted a great man by his associates here in Washington before his election to the Presidency and yet he made a very successful President. Not a few Democrats have been pleased to compare Parker to McKinley, so suave and courteous is he in his communications with callers. But Parker, of course, is placed in a more trying position as candidate for President than was McKinley. He is comparatively but little known and the American people are anxious for acquaintance with the men they are asked to elect to the highest office in the land.

Of all the opportunities that have come to Parker since the St. Louis convention he has lived up to none and the disappointment in him is very general. Roosevelt, on the other hand, has improved his prospects by hitting out from the shoulder at every opportunity. Even if some of his assertions be not susceptible of proof they carry weight with the average voter, who likes a robust candidate.

So with disappointment over the New England elections and disappointment over Parker's letter of acceptance and speech the Democratic editors at Esopus, although the latter effort caused a little ripple of enthusiasm, and with the bickering of the Democratic leaders in New York, not to mention other minor matters the Democratic campaign has been going to the bad. It has splendid support from the great Metropolitan journals in New York City, practically all the more influential papers being for Parker, but even these editors have cried out despairingly for a more lively campaign and for more aggression against Roosevelt.

LIVELIER LATER ON.

In all probability there will be some life in the campaign before eight weeks are gone. The Democratic program has been for organization in September and for speaking in October with a whirlwind finish the first week in November. The Democrats have had money enough with which to conduct their campaign but the coffers have by no means been as full as they contemplated. Apparently there will be no great dearth of funds for whatever legitimate work they care to undertake between now and election day, November 2 next. But the Republicans are far ahead of them in ability to draw large checks. Their two

star spellbinders—Speaker Cannon and Senator Fairbanks—are going about the country in special trains. The Republican Congressional committee foots the bills for "Uncle Joe's" special and the Republican National committee performs a like service for the special in which Senator Fairbanks tours. Any such thing as a proposition for a special train for a Democratic orator would fill the Democratic National committee with consternation.

Over in New York the betting odds has gone to 2 to 1 in favor of Roosevelt's election and no one is anxious to take the Democratic end at that. Soon after the St. Louis convention the odds were to 7. That tells the story of the change. But the good judges of politics here in Washington as well as over in New York concede Roosevelt's election is almost a certainty. There are, of course, always chances of a slip up or of something that will set public sentiment away within the next two months. But anything as revolutionary as that is very remote. It is not as easy now as it was 12 years ago to change the current of public opinion with reference to national candidates and national policies. The tricks of politicians have been so often exposed that people are on guard against deception. They also wait before interpreting the significance of untoward events.

As things look now the Democrats will be doing well if they carry a few northern states. Probably there is a large number of voters whose minds are not yet made up. The October campaign will be directed towards securing their support and both parties will make an earnest struggle to get the major portion of them.

President Roosevelt is expected back to Washington within a couple of weeks but there will be little activity in government circles till after the election. There is always danger that action on any given matter of importance may be turned to disadvantage politically and then most of the important workers are going to be away from the city helping carry the country.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—Acute attacks of colic, cholera morbus and dysentery come on without warning and prompt relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's service in such cases if Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. A dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before a doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Electricity on Kauai.

W. E. Rowell, engineer, has filed for registration a license from C. S. Holmway, Superintendent of Public Works, for the term of fifty years to construct and operate an electrical plant on the island of Kauai, for the production and distribution of electric power and light, with other purposes. Permission is given in the agreement to cross the roads with the lines at specified places. Provisions for proper insulation and the public safety are made and a rental of \$10 a year to the Government for the road crossings is charged.

Carlos A. Long was nominated by C. W. Ashford and T. F. Lansing by A. G. M. Robertson, to succeed Henry Smith as trustee of the estate of R. W. Holt, and Judge Gear will hear argument on the matter on Monday morning. Mr. Smith was granted his discharge yesterday.

Governor Carter will return in the Likilike on Wednesday morning, as originally announced by the Advertiser some days ago.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage, to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES ADDRESS PARTY COHORTS AT THE ORPHEUM THEATRE

A General Fusillade at the Advertiser and Cecil Brown—Large Turnout and Much Enthusiasm—Hula Music Greet Fifth District Candidates.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Lively attacks on the Advertiser and a scoring of Cecil Brown for his attitude as an independent candidate in the Senatorial race, furnished the keynotes of the first big campaign rally of the Republican party held last evening in the Orpheum theatre. The attack on the Advertiser was led by senatorial candidate E. Faxon Bishop, followed closely by Chairman A. G. M. Robertson of the Central committee who also presided at the meeting, Prince Kuhio, Solomon Mahelona, Charles Broad, Kaleiopuu, Aylett and a few others. In fact, almost every speech was filled with the name of the Advertiser and its references to the "hula-hula ticket" of the Fifth District.

Despite these extraneous incidents the meeting was a great success. The theatre was filled to choking and the "standing room only" sign could well have been displayed. Shortly before the meeting opened the Paoa precinct marched into the theatre, every man wearing a bright red shirt. In a few minutes this marching band was joined by a torchlight bearing crowd of voters from Kakaako, who in a few days will be wearing campaign shirts of blue. A number of ladies were also present.

On the stage were Chairman Robertson, Senatorial candidates Dowsett, Lane and Bishop, Representative candidates Andrade, Harris, Mahelona, Aylett, Lili-kalani, Kaleiopuu, Shaw, Broad, Quinn, Long and others. The Ellis quintet club was in attendance and sang and played the melodious music of Hawaii.

ROBERTSON ROASTS BROWN.

Chairman Robertson in opening the meeting said in part: "This meeting which opens the campaign on this island is designed to acquaint you with your candidates and to give them an opportunity of saying a word to you. After the annexation of these islands to the United States as a Territory, we who assisted in the organization of the Republican party here, did so in the belief that it was better for all the varied interests that this Territory should become a Republican territory for prosperity, good government, one for the Hawaiians and haoles to tie to and vote its tickets. In the first place we knew that the annexation resolution was introduced into Congress by a Democrat, although it was passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President, McKinley. By virtue of that there was every reason to believe that the Republican party in the United States would befriend this Territory in every matter pertaining to it, and assist us to secure what we needed. The Democrats have opposed what would be beneficial to this Territory. They opposed the Panama canal; they are opposing the enlargement of the American navy, whose fleets coming here would bring financial assistance to us at every call.

"We have presented to us a spectacle that we may well pause to consider. We have seen a gentleman, a haole, although belonging to this Territory, who has had the advantage of education on the mainland, a legal training and a legal practice, following it up with legislative experience. That gentleman has been accorded various honors at the hands of the Republican party here, and has enjoyed the emoluments accruing therefrom. He appeared in our convention last week as a candidate for senatorial honors. His name was duly presented to that convention for consideration, but when the votes were counted it was found he had not received enough to secure him the nomination. Since that convention, notwithstanding all of these former gifts from the Republican party, notwithstanding his education and legal experience, he did not abide by the decision of the convention and betrayed his friends and became a traitor to the party, and has accepted the endorsement of the Democratic party.

"In marked contrast with the cowardly conduct of Cecil Brown, we have here tonight a young man who has not had all these advantages, who was before a convention before for nomination, but who was defeated. He remained the steadfast friend of the Republican party and did not betray it. The difference between these two gentlemen is very marked. The young man stayed with the party and has received the benefits of his steadfastness. He therefore has a better political head than Mr. Cecil Brown has shown under the circumstances, and deserves the undivided support of our party and of Democratic voters, because he has shown himself to have something that the other man lacks—and that is manhood."

MR. LANE'S SPEECH.

Senatorial candidate John C. Lane spoke in Hawaiian as follows:

Fellow citizens: I am deeply grateful for the honor given me tonight to address this gathering; not only do I appreciate the honor bestowed and the confidence shown in me by the Republican party by giving me a senatorial nomination, but also from the further fact that I am proud and thankful to be at this age and in this stage of the history of our country, associated with a lot of representatives of the grand old party; that party which has as its monuments of such great statesmen and patriots as Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, James Garfield, Wm. McKinley and hundreds of others.

That party which has never had the walls of any Coxey's Army nor the hungry cry of mechanics' children following it, but which has always had and always will have the hum and whirl of the factory and the gleeful shout of prosperity from its farms and orchards blending in unison with the wisdom and oratory of its leaders.

When we look along the pathway we see that this party ever since its birth has stood undaunted as upon a foundation of granite, for human rights and human liberties.

And when we see the next mile stone to be erected in honor of great men we have the right to feel proud and grateful that we are permitted to deliberate in a Republican gathering.

The next mile stone that will be erected will be as tall and lofty, as grand and massive and as illustrious as any of its predecessors. It will contain the name and will mark the period in the history not only of the Republican party but of the United States—it will contain the name of that grand patriot and statesman the peer of any who preceded him, Theodore Roosevelt.

Fellow citizens, I feel that I cannot conclude without paying a tribute also to the chief executive of this Territory, Governor George R. Carter. He is a man fearless in the exercise of his duty, doing that which he thinks is right, without fear or favor; unique in his individuality, keeping his promises as to economy and his pledges made to the people when he was inaugurated as Governor of this Territory and we certainly as a party should be proud of him.

If we fellow-citizens desire a continuation of a good and honest administration of our government under him we

must elect the Republican ticket, but if on the other hand the power and control of government be given in the hands of those who are inexperienced to discharge public duty, you will, fellow-citizens, render to your country, homes, wives and children, an injustice because you will ruin the credit of your government thereby causing hard times to adorn the doors of our homes.

Another matter that I desire to call your attention, fellow-citizens, of the great necessity that is brought to the notice of the Republican party for you to defeat such a move. It is this talk of certain men within our ranks to elect the lone and independent candidate for the Senate who may, in his own mind, see a bright star shining in the pathway of his public career.

Ah! fellow-Republicans, is the party to be created into a one man's party or is it to be the party of the people, by the people and for the people?

You fellow-citizens do not desire to be subjected to the will of such a party. American history fails to record upon its pages such a party but a party of the people, by the people and for the people is the one to which every free thinking man will readily find.

BISHOP ATTACKS ADVERTISER.

Toward the close of his speech, Mr. Bishop departed from the written text of his address as printed below, and turned his attention to the newspaper criticism of the candidates, with special reference to the Advertiser.

"I regulate the whole 'blooming business,'" said he. "I say that because the paper has not put forth a single sound reason for its course. Not a sound reason has been advanced. The only reason I have heard it express is that one is a patrolman and the other a musician. If the newspapers, instead of commenting on the ticket and two or three months ago done some missionary work before the precinct primaries and in telling the people what class of men should go to the conventions, it might have done some good. But not having done so, its criticism is unreasonable and unwarrantable. In all probability the paper will give me a roast for what I am saying to you, but let it roast. I will stay by my remarks."

Then turning toward the newspaper reporters seated at a table at the side of the stage—writers representing the Star, Bulletin and Advertiser—Mr. Bishop pointed to them and said in stentorian tones, recalling Alex. defying the lightning: "My remarks do not appertain to the Bulletin, which has

stood behind us all the time, but to that other, pointing toward the Advertiser man.

"I want to make this reference to the belt of Brown from the ticket. There were four men running for the nominations for Senator. Three were Dowsett, Lane, Brown and Bishop. Three of us were fortunate enough to get in and Brown got left. He said his defeat was due to the interference of government officials. The four of us were pulling for these jobs and one of us had to be defeated. That was sure. I want to know what Dowsett, Lane and Bishop were doing all this time. They were trying to get the votes of the convention. So was Brown. It was the efforts of the three men which landed them the nominations and the Attorney-General had nothing to do with it."

MR. BISHOP'S SPEECH.

Candidate Bishop spoke as follows: Fellow citizens: We appear before you here tonight as the standard-bearers of the Republican campaign, legislative and congressional, seeking your votes at the coming election in November next.

We believe that the Republican party nominees represent the more responsible element of this Territory and if elected will carry out the pledges laid down in our platform and generally act as law-makers in the best interests of their constituents. Our promises we believe are worthy of your faith as we think in actual experience of the past our representatives have lived up to their party pledges, and this should be a guarantee as to their future actions. Our Delegate has told you what his work has been as the representative of this Territory in Washington, and when we consider what a small dot on the map Hawaii is as compared with the other States and Territories of the Union, and how little we are in the ideas of Congress coupled with the limitations that attach to the office of Delegate, I consider that he has done remarkably well and gotten much for us considering all the obstacles and difficulties that he has to contend with before he can accomplish anything.

You are aware that his position is much less favorable than that of a full-fledged Congressman. He has no vote—no right to introduce a bill and can only have the floor upon subjects pertaining to his Territory. He must get some Congressman to introduce his bills, and must rely on friendly members to make his fight when it comes to voting. Notwithstanding these disadvantages and the additional disadvantage of his being a stranger in Washington, our Delegate, Kuhio, succeeded in accomplishing the passage of a number of measures that benefited Hawaii during the last session of Congress, and I think this speaks well for him, and as a strong argument in favor of his re-election.

His predecessor was a blank and his career in Washington was a failure so far as obtaining any benefits are concerned. The first Republican Delegate, Kuhio, has accomplished much, which goes to show that a Delegate of party affiliations corresponding with the party in power count for a great deal. The Congress of the United States will hold over under the control of the Republican party, no matter how the elections go this November, although there is no doubt but that a Republican landslide is already in preparation. Already the strong interests that were inclined to support Parker are seeing their mistake and it is clearly evident that he is a terrible disappointment to his party. Here it is six weeks from election and Parker has only opened his mouth to say things that drive his hearers to despair, while on the other hand the magnetism, energy and fearlessness of Roosevelt continue to intensify, making it evident to the people at large that there is no comparison between the fitness of the two men, the apathy and dumbness of Parker in contrast to the open, frank expressions of Roosevelt upon the issues of the day, making it clearly evident that the choice of the people will overwhelmingly be for Roosevelt, and in this connection it is vitally important that Hawaii have a Republican Delegate, a man who will have some standing with the administration and be able to get things and do things for Hawaii. The administration contemplate many things in the way of public works in Hawaii during the ensuing period. We want a Delegate who can demand recognition and party standing. We want him to be in a position to insist that the work to be done, be done by Hawaiian contractors and laborers, for these and many other reasons do I urge you to vote for our candidate for Delegate. He has done well so far. Many a full-fledged Congressman has secured nothing for his constituents.

Now as to local issues and the campaign here as bearing on the candidates for the Territorial Legislature. Here before you are the men whom the convention of last week have chosen upon to go on the ticket. All of them I believe are well known to you. You are aware of the promises contained in the party's platform which we are all pledged to support. It is true that the business of legislating is new to most of us but I see no objection to that. We have enough old members on the House ticket to show the new hands the ropes and I believe that they will take hold and do their duty and do it fearlessly and honestly. In the Senate there are holdovers enough to start the new hands on the right track, and I don't anticipate that either Mr. Lane, Mr. Dowsett, or myself will have any difficulty in getting on to our jobs. There is an old saying that a new broom sweeps clean and the proverb is a good one. Because a man has been attending legislature for 25 years it doesn't necessarily mean that there is no other man that can do his work. In fact, I think a change now and again is a good thing and no reflection on the man who goes out as a result of the change. Conditions are

changing here under the new order of things so rapidly that I sometimes think that experience under former conditions is a detriment rather than a benefit. However, be that as it may, Lane, Dowsett and Bishop are the candidates of the party and we are out to be elected. We are well known to the older residents and perhaps as well known as any other candidate to those of you who have not lived here long.

I shall endeavor in what speech-making I do during this campaign to leave out personal references and confine my efforts to the issues before us, therefore I shall begin following this principle for the present at least by cutting out any lengthy extollation as to the character and abilities of my associates on the ticket or of myself. It is sufficient to say that we are honest men and have an honest purpose in seeking election at your hands. We have something to gain if we are elected and serve our constituents honestly and well. We have much to lose if we do not do so and as all of us are self-respecting enough to stay with our party and do our best, I think we can feel reasonably assured that we shall have your votes. I warn you against free lunches in the shape of independent candidates particularly independent candidates who were unsuccessful candidates at the convention last week. Remember that a vote for an independent is one against each party candidate on the ticket and it means that Lane, Dowsett or Bishop are one less strong. Personally I am not alarmed over the appearance of an independent candidate and believe that we will win out with a wide margin to spare.

Now as to the House candidates—in the Fourth there appears to be perfect harmony—but we hear more or less adverse comment on the Republican ticket from the Fifth district. I don't know intimately all of the men from the Fifth but I do know some of them, and I believe that we will find them quite able to do their duty if elected. The comment by the papers upon this subject is apt to give one the tired feeling as they hit so wide of the mark, or fail to signify get at the bottom of it.

If the papers would put in their time in trying to get the people to take an interest in the precinct organization and primaries it might bear some fruit, but it is childish to complain after the ticket has been named. If the so-called better material does not turn out and exercise its citizens' rights, why complain.

It is a fact within my knowledge, that in this very Fifth district attempts were made to get people of the merchant class on the ticket but they were all too busy. Consequently the precinct clubs put forward the best men they had that would serve—and there you are. Had better men been turned down by the Fifth than were named there might be a chance for controversy but under existing circumstances—there are none, so hope that the newspapers will give us a rest. No doubt instead of a rest it will be a roast, for me, but never mind. As I have said before, gentlemen, we are here before you ready to give the best that is in us for the service of the Territory and I venture to hope that you will be with us first, last and always; and also that the straight ticket will appeal to you as being the best in sight.

ROBERTSON TRIES AGAIN.

Chairman Robertson made reference to martyred Presidents by saying, "Out of the woods came the rail-splitter, and from the canals came the canal-bloat driver. Both these occupations were once said to be unfit for a man who would be President. Events in history have proven to the contrary. Out of the wilds of Kakaako comes now Liliukalani, the former adviser of King Kalakaua, and he has now come out from the seclusion of private life to public life again."

Mr. Liliukalani was introduced. He made an address in Hawaiian teeming with allusions which put the crowd in a good humor.

KALEIOPUU TALKS RACE.

The chairman introduced Mr. Kaleiopuu as a man belonging to the "revived hula-hula ticket," and he asked the orchestra to play a hula. This was done and at its conclusion Mr. Kaleiopuu then spoke in part as follows:

"Although we have not had any legislative experience, we are probably better posted and better fitted for legislative duties than nine-tenths of the former legislators. You must leave racial issues at home. The work of proving our capabilities for self-government is a hard one. Remarks have been passed concerning our ticket by some of our papers, and especially by our morning friends. They say in that paper that we are incompetent and incapable. Fear has been hovering over that paper, for they fear we will turn over to the Home Rulers. Why, that is a shame to us. The Hawaiians of this new generation have learned, and believe in the truth of the doctrine laid down by the Republican party. We do admit that the task of making laws is a hard one but with your assistance, we will accomplish our work."

DOWSETT'S COMMON SENSE.

J. M. Dowsett was the next speaker. As he was introduced he received an ovation, especially when he made his opening remarks in Hawaiian. The remainder of his address was in English, the interpretation being made by D. Kakaokalani, Jr. He said, in part: "With the price of sugar at 4 1/2 cents, the Republican party in power, I would like to know what more a citizen with all his senses, with every cent invested here, could ask for. A person not acquainted with our conditions here would ask, what has the one to do with the other? There is not a man, woman or child in this Territory, that does not know that one goes hand in hand with the other. We all

(Continued on Page 1.)

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

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SPECIFICATIONS WANTED.

Mr. Cecil Brown, announces in his declaration of independence that he went into the Republican convention, intending to abide by the results, whether nominated or not. After he failed to receive the nomination for senator, he discovered that the administration had used its power to coerce office-holding delegates, who would otherwise have voted for him, into voting against him, thereby securing his defeat. Upon this discovery, Mr. Brown determined to make the matter an issue, and to run anyway, so that, if elected, such election would be a rebuke to the administration for its improper interference in nominating conventions.

All this has happened within the week. The conversion of Mr. Brown's trusting confidence into suspicion and distrust was sharp and decisive, like the curdling of sweet milk when diluted with vinegar.

Mr. Brown must know the date, the place and the name of the man or men who told him of this wicked act of the Carter administration. His informant must have told him what delegates were coerced and who coerced them. He must also have learned what the coercion consisted of.

There are many voters who will vote for Mr. Brown for no other reason than that he is "agin the government," but he seeks Republican votes. He asks Republicans to refuse to vote for Dowsett, Bishop and Lane, the regularly nominated Republican candidates for the Senate, and to vote for him. To support this appeal, he gives no other reason than the general one above referred to. The appeal will fall on deaf ears unless Mr. Brown can give specifications to his indictment. The columns of the Advertiser are open to him for the publication of specifications on which he bases his claim that the administration should be rebuked.

If Mr. Brown can furnish such specifications and prove them, he will certainly win a number of Republican votes. If he fails in so doing he will lend support to the charge now made against him, that he intended to run all the time, whether nominated or not, and is now making charges which he cannot prove.

This is not a time for generalities, but for facts.

FAXON BISHOP.

Faxon Bishop is the kind of a man who constitutes the saving grace of American political life. A keen business man with practical executive ability, developed in the care and handling of large business enterprises, he will bring to the legislature just those elements which are conspicuously lacking in many legislators, viz.: hard-headed common sense, free from the hide-bound traditions of the professional politician, and with an honesty of purpose and strength of character which will find no temptation in the boodle influence which lurks around the ante rooms of legislative halls.

Mr. Bishop is in the prime of business manhood; but he is still in the rubber nipple stage of political infancy. By the time that he gets over the colicky age and is able to toddle without nurse Robertson's guiding hand, he will learn that, on broad principles, epithets thrown at political opponents, real or supposed, are worse than wasted powder, because they give the impression of weakness.

Mr. Bishop will also learn, by the time he has cut his political eye teeth that it is poor policy to stop in the middle of a stream and abuse his fellow travelers who are seeking a common landing place, because they do not see the same food that he does.

Mr. Bishop is a good Republican, seeking the establishment of Republican principles and of good government. He believes that the best way to accomplish this end is to support the Republican nominees, regardless of their integrity, fitness or ability.

The Advertiser likewise seeks the triumph of Republican principles and the promotion of good government; but it believes that this can best be accomplished by refusing to support party nominees simply because they bear the party label. It believes that it is the right and duty of the Republican voter to act as a free, thinking man, and not to turn himself into a mere registering machine, to record the dictates of another man.

The Advertiser concedes to Mr. Bishop the fullest honesty of purpose, and of beliefs, and makes neither charge nor insinuation against him because he travels a separate road to reach a common goal. It claims at his hands a like courtesy of treatment and belief in the sincerity of its course.

Mr. Robertson was more ingenious than ingenious when he made his rail-splitter and canal-driver comparisons. The Republicans never nominated either a rail-splitter or canal-driver for President, but men who had raised themselves from such lowly occupations to the plane of statesmanship. As rail-splitters and canal-drivers Lincoln and Garfield never attracted the nominating spirit of a village caucus.

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.

The statement attributed to a leading citizen that Harper's Weekly has "not amounted to much" since the Blaine bill is taken to mean that independent journalism in the United States is a failure. Both the premise and the conclusion are contrary to the facts. The records show that Harper's Weekly today is a more widely circulated journal than it was previous to 1884 when it bore a semi-organic relation to the Republican party, and the present critical attitude it holds to both Presidential nominees indicates that its owners have no cause to be dissatisfied with the financial returns of independent journalism.

The truth is that the only successful daily newspapers in the United States are those which are independent of party dictation and whose policies center on good government or on some desired reform. The New York Herald is purely independent and is a gold mine to its proprietor. The Sun quadrupled its circulation from either side what it believes to be the best ticket. The popular Tribune has been continually at variance for years with the Platt machine. Mr. Hearst's widely-circulated newspapers opposed the last Cleveland administration for two years and are giving cold comfort to Parker now. Crossing the continent one finds no successful organs anywhere—none that permit party bosses to dictate to them. In San Francisco both Republican papers honored themselves by making a successful fight against the party organization headed by Dan Burns and the Examiner made a great name by its assault upon the party organization headed by Boss Buckley. The only organs of any kind which San Francisco has endured in twenty years past have had to be kept alive by subsidies. For lack of one the subservient Alta died.

What the people want of their press is AN EYE SINGLE TO GOOD GOVERNMENT. That is the first consideration always.

In a Territory like this the success of any mere organization is nothing to the defense of the people from official thieves, scoundrels and ignoramus. In States an independent voter must be more cautious even in dealing with his local affairs, for his action may help disrupt a campaign for Governor or President or the success of cardinal issues like the tariff or the money standard. Here we cannot vote for Governor or President and whatever we do—for our Delegate in Congress has no vote—cannot affect the policies of the nation. There is but one thing of any consequence left to us and that is TO WORK AND VOTE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT, EFFICIENT LEGISLATION AND LOW TAXES. Those are the things that come home to us. To let any machine connive unrebuked at bad government, graft legislation and high taxes, is to be traitorous to honor and duty and to an enlightened self-interest. The duty every voter owes himself and his Territory is to vote for honest and competent men and no others. Fortunately there are a number of them on the Republican ticket and we hope sincerely that there will be a goodly array on the Democratic ticket.

In specific connection with some parts of the Republican legislative tickets the independent voter may have to make a choice of evils. The worst man named is better, BECAUSE HE CAN BE HANDLED BY GOOD MEN and kept in line, than any man likely to be run on the corrupt Home Rule ticket. The first duty of the independent voter, as we see it, is to see that no Home Ruler shall be elected. A Home Rule legislator is intractable and anarchistic, predatory and ignorant, and he cannot be controlled by honest men. He is an Ishmael whose hand is against every honest man and every honest man's hand should be against him. Unfortunately he has invaded both the Republican and Democratic parties for the sake of office and it is the duty of the vigilant and reputable voter to spot him in his disguise as well as out of it.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Cholera has come to help the Japanese take Port Arthur. Its appearance at the Laotung sea-port is nothing unusual as the conditions of poor drainage, well-water and a filthy Chinese population there are such as to invite pestilence. While the garrison has been posted mainly on high ground and has used distilled water, it is probable that no attempt has been made to safeguard the native people and that it is among them the scourge has appeared. Nine years ago the cholera broke out in Port Arthur just at the close of the war and did much havoc despite the intelligent sanitary measures of the Japanese. And it has been there since.

The chances are that the present epidemic will extend to the Russian troops who, by this time, must be in a bad way physically. Nobody can stand siege conditions without a marked loss of vitality. A garrison which has been bombarded and assaulted for weeks and sees no hope ahead is a fit prey for contagious maladies. At best the presence of cholera would demoralize such a force and weaken its power of resistance to an active enemy. At worst, it would prostrate battalions.

One can but sympathize with the brave men who are holding the great fortress. Assaulted on three land sides, bombarded from the sea with giant projectiles, the hospitals full of wounded and the specter of cholera rising in the market place, surely Stoessel and his men are sorely tried.

POOR POLITICS.

More than one Republican at Saturday night's ratification meeting, expressed himself as disgusted and disappointed at the spleen shown toward the Advertiser by many of the speakers. Republican principles, the Democrats, the Home Rulers were touched upon incidentally, but like the tone of the Arkansaw traveler, the and refrain of the wickedness of the Advertiser in not endorsing the Fifth district ticket whole, and declaring that it shed the same, was poured forth upon the weary air.

CUMMINS TRUST DEED

Constitutional Question Same as in Parker Case Raised.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

To John A. Cummins's petition in equity against Joseph O. Carter, trustee, and many others for cancellation of a trust deed, Kamaloakane Wilker, Jane Mersberg, May C. Kibling and Thomas P. Cummins by their attorney, A. S. Humphreys, have entered a demurrer. The grounds condensed are as follows:

1. Facts are not set forth to constitute a cause of action.
2. There is nothing to show that the deed of trust was not the free and voluntary act of plaintiff with sufficient motives and consideration.
3. Plaintiff is now barred as being guilty of gross and inexcusable laches in presenting his bill.
4. The bill is addressed to Judge De Bolt, individually, in contravention of the rules of the First Circuit Court and its judges.
5. It does not appear that all necessary parties defendant have been joined as defendants in the bill, in that the Thomas B. Cummins, Matilda K. Walker, Jane B. Mersberg and May I. Creighton referred to in the trust deed, or any or all of them, have been joined as parties defendant, nor does it appear that their children have been so joined, and the bill shows no excuse for such omissions.

6. There is a misjoinder of parties defendant, in that Adolph Constable, Barney Joy and John Doe Blaisdel are joined as parties defendant by virtue of their being husbands of certain other parties defendant named in the bill.
7. The bill is uncertain, ambiguous and unintelligible in that it does not show what interest any of the defendants except the defendant J. O. Carter, trustee, has in the trust deed, and in that it does not appear in the bill that there is not an inexcusable misjoinder of parties defendant.

8. The Circuit Court of the First Circuit and each and every judge thereof are without jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause.

9. Under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii the cause can only be heard by a judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit sitting at chambers, and said laws are in contravention of Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution of the United States and Section 81 of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii.

"Wherefore and for want of a good and sufficient bill of complaint herein, defendants pray that they may be hence dismissed with their costs on this behalf most wrongfully sustained."

The ninth ground of demurrer raises the same vital point as is now pending in the Parker case, which involves the legality of all probate and equity cases since the creation of the Territory of Hawaii, besides all divorce cases since the law amendments of 1903 took effect.

ESTATE OF SUSAN BRASH.

Albert F. Judd, guardian of Susan Brash, has filed an inventory of the property of his ward which has come into his charge from J. A. Magoon. It shows: Wilder's Steamship Co. stock, \$1500; notes, \$1000; fee claim judgment, \$800; cash, \$442.40; land on Maunakea street, in which the ward has only a life estate, \$5000; total, \$11,442.40.

COURT NOTES.

Plaintiff in the Hagey cure syndicate case, Thomas Milner Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon et al., by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, files a motion to advance the cause on the calendar of the Supreme Court.

Judge Robinson grants plaintiff in the suit of Middlefield vs. Kalamantala ten days after the filing of the transcript of evidence in which to file his bill of exceptions.

Defendant in the suit of W. O. Smith et al., trustees of Gear, Lansing & Co., vs. Emmett May by his attorneys, Geo. A. Davis and Robertson & Wilder, enters a joinder in demurrer to his plea of set-off.

DIED OF HEMORRHAGE

(From Monday's Advertiser)

J. H. Patton, a distributor in the local postoffice, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Occidental hotel of hemorrhage. Mr. Patton had finished taking a bath, when he was overcome by coughing, and he hurried from the bathroom to his own room, where the hemorrhage caused his death in less than three minutes.

Mr. Patton was a native of Huntsville, Alabama, where he was born 47 years ago, and had been recently transferred from Nashville, Tenn., to the postoffice of this city where he had been a trusted and honored employee since July 1, 1904. He had been connected with the postoffice department for thirty years and was regarded as one of the most efficient attaches in the service. He is survived by his widow, residing in this city, and two children on the mainland.

The funeral services, conducted by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, will be held at 1 p. m. today at the undertaking parlors of H. B. Williams, Fort street.

WONDERS OF MIDWAY ISLE

Iroquois Finds Islet Bristling With Buildings.

With her main topmast gone and carrying a split mainsail, the U. S. S. Iroquois returned yesterday morning from an eventful trip to Midway Island where she landed a large amount of supplies for the cable colony. United States marines and the workmen engaged in putting up new buildings. The repairs to the mainmast will again be in as good trim as ever. Captain Niblack was the only officer aboard the vessel on the trip.

WHITE MEN/LAID OUT.

Eight out of the twenty white workmen engaged by Milliken Brothers to construct buildings were brought back in the Iroquois. They were the sick, broken down remnants of the laborers, whose places are filled by Japanese. Their names are O. J. Miller, W. C. Shannan, J. E. Taylor, N. E. Cherry, B. B. Wilkins, W. E. McManus, G. L. Scott and E. Blake. The men claim not to have been well treated by the contractors on Midway, but speak in the highest terms of Captain Niblack. It is known, however, that some of the men should never have been shipped to Midway as they were unequal to the life that is of necessity rigorous. They are to be sent to San Francisco.

ROUGH WEATHER MET.

On the way out to Midway, and two days before reaching the island, the Iroquois was struck by a gale and the mainmast went over in a jiffy, while the mainmast was split. Captain Niblack found it too rough on the bar to attempt to steam inside, and the vessel was anchored outside. The stores were sent ashore in the tug's boats, the sailors having to row two and a half miles. The channel on the bar is only 70 feet wide, and the Iroquois could not go inside. The stores were all landed the first day, and Captain Niblack then waited another day to give the lonely colony time to answer their letters for return to Honolulu.

MARINES LIKE PLACE.

Captain Niblack visited the encampment of the detachment of twenty marines under Lieutenant Owen, and found them housed in tents in an open place. The men were all well and were enjoying their queer outing. Assistant Surgeon High, U. S. N., is the medical officer with the detachment. The men are put through drill constantly, and have target practice quite often. Although many in the cable colony were quite willing to return to Honolulu in the Iroquois, the marines were content to remain where they were.

NOT HOPEFUL ABOUT PLANTS.

The cable colony were not very hopeful as to the future of the trees, plants and grasses taken to Midway by Captain Niblack. Although most of the varieties were chosen by reason of their growing in Honolulu on sandy stretches, yet there is absolutely no soil on Midway in which to start them. There is only a wide stretch of coral powder, but no soil.

Efforts to get soil to Midway have been unfortunate. One hundred barrels of soil from Honolulu were lost when the Julia E. Whalen was wrecked on Midway, and too barrels more were lost when the cable steamer Scotia was wrecked on Guam. The ten barrels of soil which Captain Niblack took to Midway were but a crumb in a bucket, compared with the hundreds of trees and shrubs and thousands of seeds taken also. Among the plants, etc., taken to Midway were cocoanut trees, pandanus palms, milo, kamani, houi, algeroba, ironwood, bananas, papayas, passion vines, potato vines. These were contributed by Mr. C. C. Conrad, ex-Governor Clegg, the Hawaiian Government Nursery, Rev. John Osborne and the naval station.

MODEL TOWN ON MIDWAY.

The new steel buildings which are being erected on Midway bid fair to create the little village into a model town. There are several buildings in course of erection of similar appearance, practically two stories, which are to be used for cable offices, residences, dormitories and storage purposes. The colony will have a fine cold storage plant which will enable the cable people to keep fresh supplies on hand for an indefinite period. The contractors are building a big reservoir to catch rain. They have two years' supply of acetylene for illuminating purposes, and once the machinery of the new village is put in motion, life will not be so uninteresting as it has been in the past. They will then have ice the year round. At present the only drinking water they have is procured from wells sunk in the sand. This is not cool, and the only cool liquid they have had in months was made from ice which was taken over in the Iroquois.

ISLAND HAS CHANGED.

It may seem odd, but Midway can now be seen at a greater distance away than before. This is due to two windmills which have been erected. These are each 90 feet high. In former times Midway, whose greatest height was a sand dune 43 feet above the level of the sea, could only be seen from a vessel's deck about five miles distant. Now it can be seen, or at least the windmills can, twelve to fourteen miles distant. One of the windmills is used to furnish fresh water from the reservoirs, and the other pumps salt water for flushing purposes.

"MIDWAY GOLF CLUB"

Midway only is the distinction of having the only real and Pacific golf club extant. The cable colony is said to have the fun about as strongly as anybody, though down sand is not as good as the most desirable place in the world to drive a ball across. The balls,

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Mrs. C. King and child returned home from the Alameda yesterday after having spent an enjoyable season on the mainland.

Charles S. Hall, T. J. King and K. H. G. Wallace returned in the Alameda from attendance at the Knights Templar Conclave in San Francisco.

Negotiations are reported as being about concluded successfully for rights of way for the Kohala ditch, making the prospect bright for an early beginning of construction.

Delegate Kuhl's choice of George B. McClellan as his secretary at Washington has been confirmed by a committee of the Honolulu Merchants' Association with which the matter was left.

E. Faxon Bishop, Republican candidate for Senator, yesterday filed his nomination in the office of the Secretary of the Territory. He is the first candidate to comply with this requirement of the election law.

Chief Clerk C. M. White of the Public Works office has received nine more applications from Japanese for stalls in the Public Market, while still awaiting the prepayment of rent from the five applicants previously reported.

By James A. Kennedy, president, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., in a letter to Frank Harvey expresses its willingness that he, an employee of the company, may run for either the Senate or the House. Harvey is a Democratic nominee for the Senate.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Secretary Atkinson and Land Commissioner Pratt returned from Maui in the Kinau, both thoroughly bronzed from their travels in the Governor's entourage.

Eleven hundred Chinese came into town by railway to attend the full moon festivities. The suburban trolley cars have done an immense traffic from the same cause.

Mike Patton, of local pugilistic fame, has received an interesting letter from his friend Jeffries, the champion pugilist, in which the writer states that he hopes to come to Honolulu during his travels.

S. M. Kanakana has been appointed as expert surveyor to give evidence in the fishery cases.

Registration in Honolulu continues daily until October 8. The county registration on this island totaled 1949.

Miss Nellie B. Ganzel's engagement to G. Scott Wright is announced by Mrs. Fred. Ganzel, mother of the fiancée.

Dave Barry, the boxer, will return to Honolulu. Two other professional pugilists are announced to arrive about the same time.

A meeting of the Palolo, Waialae, Kaimuki Improvement Club has been called for Thursday evening at the Pavilion, Kaimuki.

F. E. Richardson was the sole bidder for a road scarifier, his price being \$877.25, to be furnished to the Department of Public Works.

E. S. Boyd's trial for embezzlement while Commissioner of Public Lands is set for Monday next before Judge Robinson, to whom the case was assigned by Judge Gear.

James Spencer, a well-known part Hawaiian, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling about \$37 of collections from the Harrison Burial Association subscribers.

L. Nakapahu is the Home Rule nominee for Senator on Kauai. He is a member of the present Senate. The House ticket of the Home Rulers on Kauai consists of James Moke of Ke-Kaha, S. Mekalia of Waimea, J. K. Apolo of Anahola and D. Kaneali of Haena.

Too, are unique, for instead of being of the regulation white color, they are painted black. As the sand stretches are dazzling white, the black golf balls stand out like a fly in a bowl of milk.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Discoveries which promise to be of the greatest interest to scientists and to anthropological research were made recently by Dr. High, the naval surgeon. While digging about in the sand he came across the femur of an elephant and the thigh of what the surgeon has decided belonged to an orang outang. The discovery created considerable excitement on the little island, for it was never thought possible that the sand spit could have been previously inhabited by beasts. A study of the formation of the island brought out the conclusion that it must have been of somewhat recent origin, and that pre-historic animals could never have lived there. When Captain Niblack arrived at Midway he was shown the bones, and he asked the surgeon:

"Doctor, have you any theory?"

"Oh, yes, I presume they are the remains of a circus on board a vessel which was shipwrecked in these parts."

DIVIDED THE HONORS.

On the return to Honolulu the Iroquois, stopped at Bird Island, Necker Island, Gardner and the Pearl and Hermes islands, finding no signs of life on any of them. The history of the discovery of the Pearl and Hermes islands is interesting. They are coral reefs sixteen miles around, with five sand islands nestled in the lagoons. In 1854 two American whaling vessels, the Pearl and the Hermes, were wrecked at night on these reefs, ten miles apart. Neither captain knew of the other's presence until daylight. Both claimed the right of discovery, but later decided to divide the honor and the islands were named after both vessels.

CUTS, BRUISES AND BURNS QUICKLY HEALED. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. It allays the pain of a burn or scald almost instantly. Unless the injury is very severe it does not leave a scar. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. H. B. Williams & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss ERIC COLSON, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, Jr., J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1924.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	300	325
SUGAR.				
Bwa.	5,000,000	20	23	23 1/2
Haw. Agricultural.	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100	80	82
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27 1/2	28
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	15	16
Haiku	500,000	100	120	
Kahuku	500,000	20	17 1/2	
Kihel Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	30	125	127
Kipahulu	100,000	100	30	32
Kohala	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	3 1/2	4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	9	10
Onomae	1,000,000	20	28	28
Ookala	500,000	20	4	4 1/2
Ola Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	4	4 1/2
Olovala	150,000	100	70	72
Pahulu Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	6 1/2	7
Pacific	500,000	100	10	12
Pala	750,000	100		
Papeete	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	110	
Waialae Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	50	52
Waialae	700,000	100	300	302
Waiuku	250,000	100	150	152
Waiuku	250,000	100	150	152
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	300,000	100	110	112
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	105	107
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	100	102
H. R. T. & L. Co. & C.	1,000,000	100	65	70
H. R. T. & L. Co. C.	1,000,000	100	65	70
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	8 1/2	10
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	72	74
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	20	10	12
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.			99	100
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)			90	92
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p.c.			90	92
Hon. R. R. & L. Co.			100	
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p.c.			110	
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p.c.			114	
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.			100	
Olovala Sugar Co., 6 p.c.			100	
Waialae Ag. Co., 6 p.c.			100	
Kahuku 6 p.c.			100	
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p.c.			98 1/2	
Pala 6 p.c.			100	
Kahuku 6 p.c.			100	
Waialae Sugar 6 p.c.			100	
Haw. Ter. & Sugar Co. 5 p.c.			100	

MAUI LOOKS FAVORABLE

Governor Carter's Opinion After Seeing.

MAUI, Sept. 24.—Governor Carter and party have had an ideal trip through Hana district during the past week and have all thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful scenery and most delightful weather. Reception by the people have been most cordial and all public functions of the kind have been largely attended. As for luau, quoting a member of the official coterie:

"They will never again be able to look a porker in the face without a blush of shame."

The feast of Friday the 16th, at the Koolau ditch camp three miles mauka of Keanae village, was given not only in honor of the Governor and party but also to celebrate the finish of the great Koolau ditch, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy and others concerned in the construction of the waterway being present.

Mr. Baldwin in his address of welcome to the Governor took occasion to assure the Hawaiians present that the new waterway would drain only the surplus water and that kulana-owners would in no manner be deprived of their rights. This assurance was most apropos, for it is reported that some of the natives with a petition to the Governor refused to present it after hearing Mr. Baldwin's remarks.

Friday evening the Keanae precinct club gave a luau to the visitors at D. W. Napihaka's residence in the village.

On Saturday Hugh Howell acted the host at a feast at Nahiku. Sunday was spent in Hana and on Monday, the 19th, a luau at the new Hana landing and a reception were the events of the day, a large crowd of residents being in attendance.

On Tuesday the citizens of Kipahulu entertained the gubernatorial party in fine style, the luau being an excellent one and the reception most hearty.

On Wednesday addresses were made to the school children and citizens on the Kaupo school premises and the night was spent at the ranch of Antonio Viera within the entrance of Kaupo gap.

During Thursday the party journeyed slowly up the gap and through the wonderful crater of Haleakala, reaching Olinda House on the western slope of the mountain during the afternoon.

Wednesday morning a party consisting of Mrs. G. R. Carter, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Miss Coleman, Mrs. R. von Tempky, Messrs. J. P. Cooke and W. O. Aiken saw a beautiful sunrise from the rim of Haleakala crater and returned the same evening to Olinda House, where the next afternoon the Governor and party met them.

Friday a party consisting of Messrs. Carter, Pratt, Atkinson, Hosmer, L. A. Thurston, H. A. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, W. O. Aiken, L. von Tempky and James Lindsay journeyed from Olinda up through the mountain forests to Koolau gap in the crater's rim.

Returning, Messrs. Atkinson, Pratt and Thurston departed for Wailuku and in the evening took the steamer for Honolulu.

During Friday afternoon, Messrs. Hosmer and Lindsay visited the woods of Kailua, while the Governor, Mr. Cooke and others went to "Kulamau" for the night.

This morning the Governor will go to Spreckelsville and from there take a special train for Kilauea, where he will lunch with manager James Scott and afterward hold a reception. At 4 p. m. there will be a grand luau at Puunene and for the evening the 7th precinct Republican club have issued invitations to a dance and reception to the Governor in Puunene mill.

On Sunday the citizens of Wailuku will give a great feast a la Hawaiian either in Iao Valley or in the town.

Governor Carter states that in his tour around Maui the indications point to a Republican success at the polls in November.

NOTES.

The total registration of voters at the Molokai Settlement numbers 318. So far in the Paha-Hamakua precinct the registration is 500, an increase of 52 voters over last time. The Registration Board is busy in the Hana district.

Tuesday evening last the Republican candidates for legislative honors—Messrs. S. E. Kalama, A. N. Haydel, George Copp, W. J. Connel, W. P. Haia, Moses K. Nakulua, Philip Pili and John Kalino opened the campaign by a rally at the Hamakua native church. A large gathering of natives and Portuguese was present. On Wednesday the candidates held a meeting at Huelo, on Thursday at Keanae and so on around East Maui, intending to return by the way of Ulupalakua next Thursday. After East Maui the campaign will immediately make a circuit of West Maui.

The contractors have begun work in the carriage road between Kailua and Keanae. It is to be 10 feet in width, 6 feet of it macadamized. After it is finished a horseback ride to Hana from Central Maui will be an easy matter with no terrible "pau" to mar the pleasure of it.

The Wailuku government school under C. E. Copeland now numbers 167 pupils. The teachers of this school are Mr. Copeland, principal; Mrs. W. A. McKay, 1st assistant; Mrs. Copeland and Miss On Tai, the last acting as substitute for Mrs. Harry, away on three months leave of absence.

There is some difficulty in lighting some of the rooms in the uncompleted new stone school building. Architect Newcomb will probably remedy the matter.

The Hamakua Extension Co.'s ditch, which is the Maui Agricultural Co.'s property, will now soon be completed, for this week George E. Minor, in consideration, so it is stated, of \$1000, has signed a right of way across his Hamakua land in favor of the ditch company. This ends what promised once to be a long drawn out suit at law.

Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Puunene is in Honolulu on account of the illness of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. D. Baldwin.

The Maui Sugar Co. mill machinery at Huelo was sold to Kukuhaele plantation on Hawaii.

C. H. Judd, who a week or two ago brought 15 riding horses to Maui, sold them at Hamakua and vicinity at an average of \$100 a head. They were fine animals from the Parker ranch of Hawaii, about 14 1-2 hands high and well broken to saddle.

Miss Hunter of Ohio is a new teacher at Maunaloa Seminary, Pala. Miss Akuni is the new principal of the Peahi school, and Miss Scholtz is a new assistant at the Kaupakalua school.

Thomas Cummings has decided to remain as head luna of Waikapu and not to accept the position of manager of Ulupalakua ranch.

The Misses Thayer are visiting Miss Edith Alexander of Pala.

Inspector of Schools C. E. King has been busy this week in Wailuku and Makawao districts.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Dowsett's, Puunamalei, Friday afternoon.

Weather—Trade winds and dry weather.

HONOLULU VS. HILO WIRELESS CHES

Following are the positions to date of the two wireless telegraph chess games between Honolulu and Hilo:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White, Honolulu.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. B-Kt 5.
4. B-R 4.
5. Castles.
6. P-Q 4.
7. P-K 5.
8. Kt-P.
9. B-K 1.
10. BxKt.
11. K-Q B 3.
12. Kt-B 5.
13. Q-K Kt 4.
14. P-K 6.
15. BxKt.
16. QxB.
17. Q-K 6th.
18. QR-Q1.
19. Kt-K 4.
20. P-K B 3.
21. Kt-B.
22. RxQ.
23. R-Q 2.
24. KRxP.
25. R-Q 7.

Black, Hilo.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-Q B 3.
3. P-Q R 3.
4. Kt-B 2.
5. B-K 2.
6. PxP.
7. Kt-K 5.
8. Castles.
9. Kt-Q B 4.
10. Q PxK.
11. Kt-K 2.
12. P-K B 3.
13. Kt-K Kt 4.
14. BxP.
15. BxKt.
16. PxB.
17. R-B2.
18. B-Q3.
19. P-R3.
20. Q-Q2.
21. QxQ.
22. R-Q 2.
23. PxKt.
24. R-K 2.
25. R-K 1.

GAME B—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White, Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-Q B 4.
3. Kt-Q B 3.
4. B-Kt 5.
5. P-K 3.
6. Kt-B 3.
7. B-Q 3.
8. Castles.
9. PxB.
10. BxB.
11. Kt-Kt.
12. Q-Q B 2.
13. P-Q R 3.
14. Kt-K 5.
15. B-Kt5.
16. Q-B5.
17. B-Q3.
18. B-B2.
19. Q-B4.
20. P-B3.
21. QR-Ksq.
22. KR-K sq.
23. P-K 4.
24. Q to K B 3.
25. Q to K B 3.

Black, Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. B-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. Q Kt-Q 2.
5. B-K 3.
6. Castles.
7. P-Q Kt 2.
8. B-Kt 2.
9. KtXP.
10. QxB.
11. PxBt.
12. Kt-K B 3.
13. P-Q B 4.
14. P-Q B 4.
15. KR-BL.
16. P-BL.
17. P-BL.
18. Q-K3.
19. P-Kt 3.
20. K-Kt 2.
21. P-Q Kt 4.
22. P-Q Kt 4.
23. KtXP.
24. B-K 4.

CATTLEMEN ON HAWAII WIN THEIR TAX APPEALS

Ranches All Overstocked—Arrest for Murder in Hilo—Hamakua Coffee a Favorite in San Francisco—Political and Personal.

HILO, Sept. 23.—The tax appeal court for the third circuit, consisting of Messrs. Tulloch, Buchholz and Macomber, sat at Kohala for two days last week. All of the appeals from assessments levied on the plantations were either withdrawn or settled out of court, leaving for the consideration of the court twelve cases involving the taxation of the cattle raisers' property of West Hawaii.

The parties appealing from the assessment of the tax assessor were J. D. Paris, South Kona; J. D. Paris, North Kona; J. D. Paris & Company, North Kona; Mrs. E. Roy, North Kona; Jas. F. Wood, North Kohala; John Maguire, North Kona; estate of H. N. Greenwell, South Kona; J. D. Johnson, North Kona; W. H. Johnson, North Kona; W. F. Roy, Jr., North Kona, and the Kohala Ranch Co., Ltd., North Kohala.

The appellants were represented by Carl S. Smith, and the government by H. L. Ross. Considerable interest was shown in the proceedings of the court and a large number of spectators and witnesses were in attendance. The first case presented was the appeal of J. D. Paris. The taxpayer had returned his property as follows: Hawaiian bulls, \$25.00; herd cattle, \$12.50; milk cows, \$25.00; broken horses, \$30.00; herd horses, \$15.00. The tax assessor had assessed the property as follows: Hawaiian bulls, \$50.00; milk cows, \$30.00; broken horses, \$35.00; unbroken horses, \$25.00. The taxpayer proved that the tax appeal court for the year 1902 had assessed his property at the figures returned by him this year and that all of the cattle and horses on the ranches in West Hawaii are in the same condition today as in 1902. It was then shown that the price of beef is about one-half cent per pound less at the present time than two years ago and that the demand for beef is about one-third less, whereby the ranches are all overstocked with cattle.

An interesting bit of statistics was brought out by the taxpayer, showing that an adult beef eater consumes one bullock a year. It was then shown that in 1902 there were a large number of mechanics employed in Honolulu upon the Rapid Transit, in the Iron Works and in erecting buildings, but by a careful estimate about 900 people of the beef eating class have left the Territory in the past two years. A great decrease in the consumption of beef was shown by the fact that up to a year ago all of the transports purchased sufficient beef to last on the journey from Honolulu to Manila and return, whereas at present, with improved refrigerators, all the beef required on the transports for the round trip is purchased at San Francisco.

On behalf of the government, it was shown that all of the cattle owners realized large profits from their ranches and it was argued that the government was entitled to increase the rate of taxation. The principal item under discussion was the increase in the value of herd cattle from \$12.50 to \$15.00. After hearing the evidence in the cases of J. D. Paris and W. H. Johnson, the tax appeal board notified the parties that they did not wish to hear more evidence and would decide all of the cases on the evidence submitted and immediately announced the decision that all of the appeals were sustained. Mr. Ross at once noted an appeal to the Supreme Court and the Tax Assessor has sent to the Treasurer for instructions as to whether he will prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.

Last Monday morning Kumini, a native living near the residence of Kailua, about two miles from town, was found lying dead under a corner of his home. A rumor was circulated that he had fallen from his horse and as it was known that the young man had been drinking Sunday night the report was accepted by his friends.

Sheriff Andrews called a coroner's inquest. This began Monday and continued until Wednesday. Enough evidence was introduced to warrant arresting one person on the charge of murder in the second degree.

It appears that there had been a quarrel at the home of the deceased on Saturday night. On Saturday a relative of Kumini was buried and an observance of the event followed in which intoxicants figured largely. Deceased and his wife had words and continued quarreling far into the night. Others joined in the melee and, it is said, a female member of the family, in order to quiet Kumini, struck him on the head with a hammer and from this blow the man died. Dr. Holland made a post mortem examination which showed that the man's skull was fractured by a blow with a blunt instrument. The chief witness in the case is a boy who testified to seeing the blow struck.

Deceased was an employee of the old Hilo Electric Light Co. and was afterward with H. Hackfeld & Co. His latest employment has been with the road board at Papeete. He was a member of Company D and at his burial on Tuesday his relatives were accompanied to the cemetery by a squad of soldiers and he was buried with military honors.

WAIKAKA MISSION REOPENS.

After several months vacation, the Waikaka Mission has begun its work again with renewed energy. Owing to the absence of C. C. Kennedy who takes great interest in the Mission work, only temporary arrangements have been made.

The demand among the people of Waikaka for reopening the Mission school was so strong that Mrs. Levy C. Lyman and the other ladies in charge, determined to start the work in a temporary manner. Mrs. Lillian Mesick, of Kohala, the assistant operator at the Puako wireless station for the past six months, has been secured and will conduct the Mission school. Miss Sarah Lyman will have charge of the musical department, until the return of Miss Potter.

Mrs. Mesick has taken hold with a good will and developed many practical ideas as to the work. She has likewise become a favorite with those who reside in Waikaka and enjoy the benefits of the institution.

A GRUESOME FIND.

In the work of excavation for the widening of the street at the corner of Amala and Bridge streets, Puuoe, the workmen unearthed several well preserved skeletons Friday morning of last week. There were three in number and judging from the size of the skulls and development of the bones, they were believed to be the remains of a woman, a man and a boy. Each of the frames were found in a sitting posture, buried about four feet deep and some distance removed from each other. From their decayed condition the bodies must have been buried many years ago. The oldest inhabitant does not recall that this spot was ever used as a burial place or graveyard, although it is stated by old residents that the natives had a common practice of burying their dead at their very doorsteps. This may explain their presence here, for there is an old Hawaiian burial ground on the hill above Puuoe, which, since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has been used by the natives as the last resting place for their dead. The discovery caused considerable excitement at the time in that part of town.

ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER.

Regarding the construction of the Kohala-Hilo railroad J. C. Moine, manager of the Hilo Electric Light Co., says the only motive power to use satisfactorily is electricity. This is being adopted by many of the greatest of the transportation lines in the East and it is estimated that within three years electricity will be used on all roads within a radius of fifty miles of New York. "There is power going to waste every day in our works," said Mr. Moine, "and enough can be developed to carry all the passenger and freight traffic that will be required from here to Kohala without having any auxiliary plant. It would require an addition to our plant of machinery but the power would be there. It has been demonstrated that electricity is more economical as motive power than either oil or coal and the drawing power is just as great."

WEST HAWAII'S TICKET.

The Republicans of West Hawaii met in convention last week and nominated a Senatorial and Representative ticket. Senator J. D. Paris presided and Secretary Atkinson lent his presence to the dignity of the occasion. There had been rumors of a probable contest, but there was no evidence to indicate such a thing. J. K. Nahale, who has been mentioned for senatorial honors, moved that the convention endorse John T. Brown of Hilo for one Senator, and Geo. P. Kamao, who had been in the lead for the senatorial nomination, arose and in a patriotic speech nominated Geo. C. Hewitt of Waiohine, Kauai, Hewitt proved to be the unanimous choice of the convention. There was some little rivalry over candidates for the lower house, but the ticket finally decided upon was as follows: H. L. Holstein of Kohala, Wm. H. Greenwell of Kealekua, Chas. H. Pula of North Kohala, and Wm. J. Wright of Hookena.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL.

Misses Elsie and Mabel Wilcox of Lihue, Kauai, have been visiting Mrs. Levi C. Lyman at Hilo Boarding School. They leave Saturday morning for the Volcano House, where after spending a week they will catch the Mauna Loa for Honolulu.

J. K. Brown, Jr., and bride of Honolulu were Hilo visitors Wednesday en route to the Volcano House. Mr. Brown is the son of Immigration Commissioner J. K. Brown of Honolulu, and the bride is the sister of Charles R. Frazier, who is well known here.

On Saturday night, September 17, Miss Mary, daughter of L. E. Swain, deputy sheriff of North Hilo, and Manuel Rose of San Francisco, were joined in matrimony by the Rev. Father Otto at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rose leave today for their home in San Francisco.

The following persons were registered at the Volcano House during the past week: Miss Florence A. Mackenzie, Gilbert H. Patten of Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gere, Hilo; D. L. Austin, J. T. Crawley, Honolulu; Curtis P. Jaques, J. K. Manase, Captain and Mrs. L. Bell, London; W. D. Tyler, D. Wolters, D. A. Arnold, Papeete; John Gahler, Naeahou. The weather is clear, crisp and cold.

The Hilo Mercantile Co. is making an example of the man employed as freight handler in its warehouse who forget to return money on sales of goods made by them. One of the culprits is doing eight months for theft of rice. Information has been received to the effect that late shipments of Hamakua grown coffee have commanded a higher price in San Francisco than coffee grown in the Kona district. It is said that the Hamakua article is handled more carefully before shipping.

About seven hundred persons registered in the first four precincts of this district up to Thursday.

The Hilo Teachers' Reading Club will hold its first meeting Tuesday next at 7:30 p. m. at the Union School building. Membership is not confined to teachers.

Mrs. Fred Breyman, with her son, Master Eugene, left in the steamer Entorprise last Tuesday morning for San Francisco. Before her return she may make a visit to the home of her parents at Moscow, Idaho.

Mrs. W. A. Rodenberg, wife of the representative to Congress from East St. Louis, Illinois, and daughter of Mrs. Ridgway of Hilo, is here for six weeks visit.

E. D. Baldwin was confined to his bed for a week past with the prevailing cold and fever that has been epidemic lately.

William Wright, sugar boiler at Okala, has been confined to his home for the past ten days with a severe attack of cold and fever.

Chicken-stealing has been very prevalent in and about town for some nights past.

CARL S. SMITH WILL MANAGE CAMPAIGN

HILO, Sept. 22.—The Republican Executive committee of the First District brought about some important changes in the campaign plans at the meeting last night by electing Carl S. Smith campaign manager with fullest authority to collect funds and carry on the campaign. After the appointment of the Executive committee early in the month with W. H. Beers as chairman, several plans were proposed by which the Republicans were to rescue the Hilo district from Home Ruleism. These plans were turned down in rapid succession, and some dissatisfaction has been growing up among the members of the committee, as well as the candidates. In the mean time Home Rule leaders were doing some hard hustling in the outlying districts and making every lick count. Last week the Republican Finance committee made the rounds of the town to get a little of the "needful" and met with an indifference that was most discouraging. Every person approached either complained of "hard times" or firmly assured the committee that no money would be subscribed until the committee got down to work. At a recent meeting it was proposed to alter the entire plan of campaign by appointing an auxiliary committee for the purpose of taking charge of the campaign and raising funds. This plan went so far as to appoint a finance committee, which reported last night that the same objections were being made by subscribers as before. Some little warmth was indulged in by members of the committee, such as Campbell, Rufus Lyman and others, all of whom favored a one man rule. The committee finally came to the conclusion that the appointment of a manager with full authority, and corresponding responsibility, would be productive of some result, at least; this was put in the form of a motion by Mr. Stacker who attached a rider to the effect that the committee, as a body, pledged its full co-operation and support to whatever the manager should undertake. The proposition was carried without dissent. The appointment of the manager called for some discussion and some of the available material was passed upon. The Young Men's Republican Club has a controlling majority in the committee and the name of Carl S. Smith, who has been a prominent member of the club, met with the approval of that majority and he was unanimously elected. The manager who has undertaken the heavy task of carrying the First Republican district is a candidate for the legislature himself; his district has been a Home Rule stronghold for the past four years and the leaders of that party are experienced and bitter fighters. Mr. Smith has lived in Hilo for six years, where he has an established law practice, his former partner, Charles F. Parsons, has recently been appointed Judge of the Fourth Circuit, a position which Mr. Smith held during the last days of the republic. Mr. Smith has been a member of each of the Republican Territorial conventions and was one of the earliest members of the Young Men's Republican club in Hilo.

LUAU AT KIPAHULU FOR GOV. CARTER

KIPAHULA, Maui, Sept. 24.—The people of Kipahula gave Governor Carter and his party a royal welcome on Tuesday. At the Hana boundary of the plantation the party was met by a committee of citizens, who escorted the Governor to the church, where a bountiful luau was prepared. Governor Carter seemed to enjoy the good food heartily and was heard to say that the fish was the finest he had ever eaten.

After the luau Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson spoke to the people in the church, explaining to them the position of the administration on various questions of local interest.

The evening was pleasantly put in at Mr. Gross' house with music and dancing.

Among those who contributed to the success of the reception at Kipahula were Messrs. A. Green, manager of the plantation; Chas. Stark, Alfred W. Dunn, Fritz Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, the school teachers and Deputy Sheriff Levi Tokopa.

At the Wailuku rally of the Republicans on Wednesday night the speakers were Delegates Kailua, John C. Lane, J. M. Dowsett, and Mahalo, Messrs. Shaw, S. Kaimapu, Oscar Cox, Kaimapu, D. Kaimakalani Jr. and Mrs. Puali.

ALL BIDS TOO HIGH

Hilo May Have to Wait For Its Promised Armory.

Hilo's promised N. G. H. armory is placed in the same position as Wailuku's jail and fire station building. Not one of the bids received for the work by the Superintendent of Public Works but exceeds by more than a thousand dollars the money available. Owing to an irregularity in the deposit the lowest bid, \$6000, might be thrown out anyway. This would make the one to be considered that of H. Kendall, a Hilo man, which is \$6548.

The item for the Hilo Armory in the loan bill is \$5000, of which \$41 has been expended in preliminaries. Therefore it is impracticable to make a contract on the plans and specifications for which bids were invited. If the Armory is to be erected within the present fiscal period ending on June 30 next, the plans and specifications will have to be modified so as to ensure a responsible tender within the appropriation.

Following are the bids for the Hilo Armory opened at the Department of Public Works yesterday, all on a time limit of three months:

J. Maka	\$6,000
H. Kendall	6,548
L. M. Whitehouse	6,550
J. Erickson	6,552
H. De Fries	6,552
J. Mansfield	11,526

MAUI CITIZEN LABOR DOESN'T WANT WORK

Wilson & Dugan, the contractors, advertise in another column for 150 citizen laborers to work on contracts on Maui. They advertised all over Maui with the result that they had eleven applications, ten from men who wanted to be lunas and one from a carpenter. Evidently Maui citizens don't want work and now Wilson & Dugan will try to find out whether Oahu citizens desire it.

TRAGIC INSOMNIA

Murderous Rage Caused by Lack of Sleep Proves Fatal to Two People.

A fearful tragedy recently occurred in Philadelphia where a prominent chemist shot both his wife and himself after a desperate struggle. His physicians are reported as saying that the terrible affair was due to mental derangement caused by sleeplessness.

Many suffer from this cause without knowing how to obtain relief while their condition daily grows more desperate. All such will read with interest how Mr. Thomas Hessian, of South Hampton, N. H., finally succeeded in riding himself of an attack of insomnia which baffled the skill of his physician.

Mr. Hessian is a farmer and is in the habit of retiring very early. It was in April, 1903, that he found he could no longer get the sleep he needed to fit him for his day's duties.

"I would turn from one side to another in bed," says Mr. Hessian, "but I could not get over fifteen minutes' sleep before I was awake again, and when I got up in the morning I was more tired than when I went to bed at night. I consulted a physician, who said I had insomnia. He prescribed for me but his medicine did me no good and I began to feel that I would have to give up work altogether."

"While I was in this miserable state and utterly discouraged, I chanced to see an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and was so impressed by the evident truthfulness of the statements made that I made up my mind to give the remedy a trial."

"It was in June that I took my first dose of the pills. Before I had finished the first box I noticed a slight improvement in my condition, and as I continued to use the remedy the benefit became more marked until, when the fifth box was gone, I could enjoy a sound restful sleep and wake up in the morning refreshed and ready to take up my work with my old time energy. My health has since remained excellent; I have a good appetite, strength to do a hard day's work and ability to sleep soundly and to wake up in buoyant spirits."

Insomnia ultimately wrecks health completely. Its earliest manifestations should be checked at once by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which cure all disorders of the blood and nerves. They are sold by all druggists.

Bids for the Wailuku jail and fire station building are all in excess of the loan fund appropriation of \$5000. Either Wailuku will have to accept an uncompleted building or wait for a larger appropriation to give it a structure according to the original design. Superintendent of Public Works Huelo-way favors waiting.

J. F. Mendonca is suing Sam Nowlin and M. L. Doyle for \$500 rent and \$15.15 water and sewer rates for the saloon premises in the Mendonca block.

STREETS OF HONOLULU IN THE EARLY FORTIES

By GORHAM D. GILMAN in Thrum's Annual.

(Continued from last issue.)

On the opposite Waikiki side of the street was erected a little later, perhaps the first Hawaiian theatre. There are those who well remember it and the scenes enacted therein. The establishment of this theatre was largely due to the efforts of a set of young amateurs, among whom was Charles Vincent, a well known carpenter, and Mr. J. H. Brown, a man about town, and later Captain of the Honolulu Guards and Police Chief. One evening in particular was noted for the performance of the opera of "Martha," of which Kamehameha IV. was the stage manager, while Queen Emma and Mrs. Bernice P. Bishop and other noted ladies of society formed its chorus. The programs were printed upon white satin. There may possibly be some of these souvenirs still to be found in Honolulu. Mauka of the theatre was the little cottage occupied by Mr. Charles R. Bishop and his young bride Bernice Pajahi Bishop. Mauka of this was the quite large residence occupied by William French.

The next parallel street was Richards street. Mauka of King street was erected by Mr. B. Shillaber, an American engaged in the China trade. "The Bungalow," something after the style of the East India houses, where there was a general dispensation of bachelors' hospitality. Mauka on the palace side of the street was a series of low one-story buildings occupied at different times by the Princess Victoria and her brother, Prince Lot, Kamehameha V. Next mauka were the old premises of the Sumner family of which your courts have heard not a little in the last few months. Still mauka crossing a narrow lane, afterwards designated as Palace Walk, came a large open ground in which was the residence of Haalele. And mauka of this, coming up to Beretania street, was the residence of Kaeko, and Lahilahi, the parents of the late Prince Albert recently deceased. The Central Union church now covers the ground formerly occupied by these houses. Adjoining on Beretania street, was the residence of the French consul, Jules Dudot, in whose family were also Mrs. and Miss Corney, his wife's mother and sister; premises subsequently occupied for many years by Jas. Smith of land office memory. From this place the consul and his family moved in 1845, to their newly completed mansion on the opposite side of the same street, near Fort, known of late years as the Dickson premises. Mons. Dudot had the reputation of being, among other things, a caricaturist, and often highly amused the merchants of the water front with his timely hits.

The next and last street running parallel was that known as Punchbowl street. There was on the entire length of this street, from the mauka side to the slopes of Punchbowl, but one residence, the two-story house, built of coral, of Mr. Henry Dimond, mauka of King street. Beyond the street was the old Kawaiahao church and burying ground. A more forsaken desolate-looking place than the latter can scarcely be imagined. One to see it in its present attractiveness, without enclosure, horses and cattle had free access to the whole space. The transformation was mainly owing to the labors of Mrs. Armstrong, wife of the missionary, who was pastor at one time of the church.

The houses of "The Mission" I had better leave to be described by some of the children whose homes were there.

Having now taken up the description of the streets running from the mauka side of the town mauka, and also having mentioned Queen and Merchant streets running at right angles to the others, we will now turn to the three remaining parallel streets, namely King, Hotel, and Beretania. Beginning at the Nuuanu stream, end of King street there were a few scattering native houses near the river side. The first house that we notice was a store kept by Isaac Montgomery, a true son of the Emerald Isle. He had been fortunate in business and had a fair financial standing. It was generally believed that the temptations of ready money, a quick sale even at small profit, induced him to supply the enterprising Australians with goods desirable to keep up their trade. On the same side of the street was a square medium-sized, plastered adobe house owned by Capt. John Meek. This was used as a lodge room for the new Masonic lodge, the first organized in Honolulu, if not in the Pacific, under the name of "Le Progrès de l'Océanie." This antedated somewhat the formation of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and many of the business and professional men of the town were initiated as members. I hold a certificate in the handwriting of Liholihi, King Kamehameha IV., as Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

The next premises on that side of the street, as I remember, was occupied by natives and joined the premises of the Blonde, already mentioned. On the mauka side of the street were the large grounds of Capt. John Meek, extending almost the entire length of the block in Nuuanu street. Capt. Meek was one of the noted characters of the place, a retired ship master who had settled in the islands years before and become possessed of large tracts of land and herds of cattle. He shared with Stephen Reynolds the duties of pilot.

Crossing Nuuanu street on the mauka side, were a row of native houses with inside, used for a fish market. The first principal building, and a conspicuous one, was the business of Bethel. At the time of our arrival there was no stated occupant of the building. Mrs. Emma Bethel, who came with the reinforcement of missionaries, was requested to take charge of the little structure which made up of the building.

of different nationalities in the one place where its seemed possible to gather those who, though differing widely in politics and social amenities, met in this little upper room and united in divine worship. A story was told which marks the estimation in which the British consul, Mr. Charlton, was held, to the effect that those interested in the service wanted a name for a new singing book which had been gotten together for the use of the congregation. Among other names proposed was the "Honolulu Lyre," to which objection was made that we already had a notorious Honolulu Har, (referring to Charlton) and some other name was selected. Not the least interesting part of the congregation was the gathering of the children, particularly of the members of the royal school, consisting of the four grandchildren of old Kamehameha, of whom three became kings, and also the families of Mr. and Mrs. Gulek and Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, names which have become noted in many lands for their missionary efforts. These and other members of missionary families, (there were but very few children of the residents as distinguished from the missionaries), formed the majority of the Sabbath School, the only one in town taught in English.

There was no other conspicuous building on this side of the street up to Fort street; only some few native houses where fish and poi were sold. Opposite the Bethel on the mauka side of the street was a one-story, white-plastered adobe building, standing end to the street, which was occupied as a tailor's shop by one C. H. Nicholson, a man of large size but finely proportioned, dressed immaculately in the finest of white linen, but to use a common expression, "as black as the ace of spades." When he and his Hawaiian wife, who matched him well in size, took their promenades they attracted general attention. The shop was the favorite rendezvous for the gossips of the village, who generally gathered there in the evening, to discuss the events of the day. This building had the same location which for so many years has been occupied by Castle & Cooke.

A little blind alley between high adobe walls led from King street to Hotel street coming out at Thompson's famous saloon, a man who although he kept a saloon told me that for years he did not know the taste of liquor. Continuing in the direction of Waikiki, we come to the large premises of Hannah Holmes, or Mrs. Jones, as she was at one time the wife of the American consul. At this time the house was the most pretentious in the town, built of coral, with high basement and broad steps leading up to wide verandas; in the early times, a place of convivial hospitality. One day a native servant of Mrs. Holmes, who was herself a Hawaiian, came to the store where I was clerk and offered a single silver spoon for sale. The circumstances were so unusual that my employer, Mr. Ladd, sent me up to her house to see if she had authorized the sale, or whether the native had come improperly by it. Going to the house I met Mrs. Holmes with her son, afterwards Judge Robert Davis. Not being at that time familiar with the Hawaiian language, and supposing that Mrs. Holmes did not understand English, I told my story to her son, who spoke perfectly correct English. Rather to my embarrassment he turned to his mother, and said in good English as I had used, "Mother, you have heard this young man's story, what about the spoon?" She replied in English, evidently understanding the language, having been three times married to Americans, "It is all right, I sent the spoon to be sold as I wanted a little money."

These premises were afterwards used as the Globe Hotel. Part of the grounds are now occupied by the Odd Fellows' building on Fort street. There was a singular little building at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, which was almost an excrescence on the adjoining property and marred the line of the street. The owner was very averse to selling, and it remained for years an eyesore to all passers by.

Passing Fort street and beyond the corner now occupied by E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., there was a long stretch of property occupied mostly by natives. Alapai street had not yet been cut though, and the first house that I remember was that of Anton Silva, a Portuguese, an old resident, at the foot of Richard street, and at the junction of Merchant and King streets.

On the mauka Waikiki corner of King street and Fort were some native buildings which afterwards gave place to a wooden building erected for S. H. Williams for the disposition of his large stock of dry goods, in which store I was a clerk for some time, afterwards McIntyre's bakery. The next premises were the large property, well walled in, of the high chiefs, Paki and Kohia, parents of Mrs. Pauahi Bishop. There was a fine large straw house with wide veranda, ample grounds, and a long row of servants' houses. One of the beautiful ornaments of the place was a fine large tamarind tree, planted the day of Mrs. Bishop's birth. Next adjoining was the estate of Pihiki who was ranked with the high chiefs of the King. They were the personal attendants of His Majesty, the King, and were the regents of the famous yellow feather capes on occasions of state functions, hence their name. From there out to Hahaione street there were no houses other than those occupied by natives.

Richard street by the way, was not laid out as it now is nor named until after the death of the Rev. William Richards for whom it was called. We now come to the square occupied by the police. This building was built of coral with a high basement and

one-story, high studied and sloping roof with a large balcony on top. It was divided into a large hall through the center, a large reception room on the right, with two smaller rooms on the left. It was mainly used for public purposes, the king preferring the quiet quarters of the residences in the park, where he lived according to his chosen Hawaiian style. Some very brilliant receptions were held there to which the public were generally invited with all the official and distinguished guests who happened in town. A little incident may not be out of place here. Having received an invitation to attend one of the receptions of King Kamehameha IV., a friend and myself entered the grounds at the mauka gate, intending to pass around and enter at the front of the building. As we were passing the bungalow a friendly voice, somewhat familiar, hailed us and asked us to come up on the veranda. We accepted the invitation and were welcomed by the king himself, who invited us to seats and cigars. While chatting upon social events the king, suddenly, looking at his watch, said hastily, "Excuse me, gentlemen, I am due in the throne room in five minutes," and disappeared within. Passing to the front entrance of the palace, up the broad steps, and across the wide veranda to the brilliantly lighted rooms, we found a large company gathered. In a short time the band announced the arrival of His Majesty and presentations began. These were made by the officers of the court, dressed in full uniform, and with great formality. When our turn came, my friend Mr. Bartow, and myself were escorted by two of the officers to the presence of the king. We were announced with much formality by the stereotyped expression, "Your Majesty, permit me to present to you Mr. Gilman." With a formal bow on the part of both, we passed on as if it were the first time we had ever been in the royal presence, while really it was only a few minutes since we had been smoking together.

In earlier days, under the reign of Kamehameha III., an accommodating arrangement was made by which all of the missionary friends who desired were presented before the hour of nine o'clock, at which time the music struck up some lively tune, which was an indication that dancing was about to commence, and our good missionary friends understood the hint and retired. A short distance from the palace was a two-story coral house occupied by Kekaulohi and her husband Kanahua, who were the parents of Lunalihi, who afterwards came to the throne as William, the First. There was one very modest building in the palace grounds, of very plain construction, without a window; the only light entering was through a heavy door which was the only opening. This was the tomb of the royal family, kings and queens. It was in this secluded retreat that Dr. G. P. Judd, King Kamehameha III.'s prime minister, found the only safe and quiet place in which he could enter his records of the passing events of the troublous times during Lord Geo. Paulet's reign. On the mauka borders of the palace property was the school building of the Young Chiefs' school, cared for and watched over by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke, formerly connected with the Mission.

The building was one-story, plastered adobe building, surrounding an open court, with windows on the outside and the doors on the inside. It contained all the conveniences for house keeping, school room, and dormitory in the one enclosure. The school was organized for the purpose of educating properly the children of the high chiefs, who presumably would come to occupy the places of their parents who were active at the times of the second and third Kamehamehas. The three oldest boys were the sons of Kinau and Gov. Kekuanui. Although their children by birth, they had each of them been adopted, the youngest by Kamehameha III., the second, Lot, by the governor of Maui, the third and oldest, Moses, by the Governor of Kauai. Among the other young boys were David, afterwards Kalakaua, and his brother James, who died young, William Lunalihi, afterwards King, and two others, grandchildren of John Young. Among the girls, were Jane Loeau and Abigail Mahaha, from Kauai, Emma Rooke, who was afterwards the wife of Kamehameha IV., and Lydia Kamakaha, the present ex-queen. Also among the members of the school was the Princess Victoria, younger sister of the first three boys alluded to. With her were her two guardians, John II and his wife Sarah. Mr. II was one of the strongest men of the nation, a man of common birth, who by his own mental ability and absolute integrity had raised himself with his wife to the important position of the guardianship of the young princess, to whom the people looked with fond admiration, hoping that she might come to hold the exalted position of her mother, who was one of the rulers of the land, as the daughter of the old conquering king. There was yet another scholar, Bernice Pauahi, the daughter of a long line of the most illustrious chiefs of the nation, and whose name and good deeds are linked imperishably, let us hope, with all that is high and noble in the educational interests of Hawaii. The Kamehameha Schools are her monument, linked with the beneficence of her husband, the Hon. Charles R. Bishop, whom she made her choice, declining the offer of Kamehameha IV., and later, also, that of his brother who succeeded him, and later the throne of the kingdom, offered her on the death bed of King Kamehameha V. They formed a very happy family of boys and girls, and appeared to enjoy their school life as much as any children in any boarding school on the mainland. They were under very careful and kind supervision by those who were their guardians and teachers, exhibited very favorable progress in their studies, and received much credit on their instructors.

An incident of two days is interesting connected with the three older boys. They were discussing together what they would do when they came into possession of the positions of their hereditary rank. The eldest, Moses,

THE MINOR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF HAWAII

The current number of the Forcaster and Agriculturist says:

In the Governor's report for 1903 the following statement is made: "Rice is inevitably a diminishing product, both from the competition of the new rice fields of Texas and Louisiana and the diminishing numbers of Chinese in the Territory." For the first time, probably, since rice-growing was started in the Hawaiian Islands, rice this year disappears from the list of exports. Owing to lack of labor the rice planters are in a bad way and imported rice now rules the local market. As the Hawaiian rice fields are the most productive of any in the Union, other things being equal they ought at least to supply the local demand. This demand is large, as rice is the chief food of the thousands of Asiatic laborers on the sugar plantations. According to the census of 1900 Hawaii was third in production of rice among all the States and Territories. There were in Hawaii in 1899 504 rice farms with an area of 9130 acres, which produced 33,442,400 pounds of rice, valued at \$1,922,051. The acreage was 2.6 per cent, the production 11.8 per cent, and the value 19.8 per cent of the total percentages for the whole country. The average number of acres per farm was 18.1, the average production per acre 3662.9 pounds, and the average value per acre \$171.09. Louisiana, the leader in rice production, for the same year had an average production of 8564 pounds, with an average value of crop per acre of \$200.5. South Carolina's average yield per acre was 6099 pounds, and average value per acre \$17.60. Lands suitable for rice cultivation are limited in area, yet have never been fully occupied where they do exist. Possibly rice growing might be restored here to its former condition of profit if the labor-saving methods of the Southern States were applied.

Fruit—Slowly but surely the fruit industry of Hawaii is making advances. Bananas, which a few years ago constituted about the sole fruit export, are now being cultivated, packed and shipped to San Francisco with more scientific method in each of those respects than ever before. At Hilo, the chief port of the Island of Hawaii, especially is the industry assuming goodly proportions. A few years ago Hilo did no direct exporting of the fruit, but this year it ships from 5000 to 10,000 bunches of bananas by direct steamer to San Francisco every month. Reports from there are that the Hilo bananas are the best ever received in San Francisco. That the market is good for a greatly increased supply may be gathered from the fact that \$8,541,156 worth of bananas was imported to the mainland for the year 1902-3, of which quantity the proportional consumption of the western part of the country is estimated at \$457,935 in value. As Hawaii shipped bananas to the value of but \$77,742 for the year ending June 30, 1904, it will be seen that there is a large margin for expansion of the industry.

Pineapples, both raw and preserved, are being exported in steadily increasing quantity. The cultivation and canning of this fruit is largely in the hands of incorporated companies. Oriental labor being the chief reliance. Pineapples to the value of \$44,052 were shipped hence for the year ending June 30, 1904. The imports of pineapples to the United States for 1902-1903 were estimated at a value of \$837,368. Hawaiian pines are of very fine quality. Successful experiments having been made of shipping the fresh article as far east as New York, the only limitations to the pineapple industry are those of land and labor.

Oranges from time without date have grown wild on the different islands, large quantities being marketed in Honolulu. Some of the fruit is well-flavored and there is no doubt that with cultivation a profitable industry might be built up in oranges. Limes thrive but have never been raised in quantity approaching the local demand.

Various Articles.—Coffee was exported the past year to the value of \$160,172, besides which there was a large amount of Hawaiian coffee consumed at home. Our coffee has a flavor second to none, but by reason of the small amount exported, it has yet to be classed in the world's market. A great expansion of coffee raising a few years ago ended in almost general failure, owing chiefly to bad selection of location. Hawaii, it must be remembered, has variations of climate within its own confines, owing to the influence of mountains and prevailing winds, which are probably found in but few other countries within a corresponding area. Several coffee planters fortunate enough to have secured fit

said, "When I am the governor of Kauai, I shall do so and so." Lot remarked, "When I am governor of Maui, having a larger population and more commerce, I shall do so and so in the management of my affairs." Alexander, the youngest, and the heir apparent, said with a look of quiet assurance, "When you are governors, who will be king?" The other incident was connected with the seizure of the islands by Lord George Paulet. Their teacher, Mr. Cooke, going into the room where the boys were, on the evening of that eventful day, found that they had cut off all of their government buttons from their jackets. Upon being asked why they had done such a thing, they replied, "We have no further use for them, they have taken away our country, and we have no further use for our buttons," showing a love of country which has been a Hawaiian trait up to the present time.

One of the sights in the streets of a Saturday afternoon in the olden times, which attracted a good deal of attention were two cavaliers. They were the returning from the afternoon ride of the King and the members of his court and the members of the Royal Society. The king's party mounted on spirited horses, the queen and the women usually dressed in bright colored silks or satins, with equally striking and variegated riding gowns, with hats trimmed with flowers and large wreaths of the sweet smelling mimosas and often with their horses' manes draped with the same fragrant wicks, occupied the whole width of the street from side to side.

location for the plant are doing well. They are gradually working up a strong demand for the article in mainland centers by intelligent efforts at placing their crops, and more particularly by shipping only the higher grades.

A little seal on the part of the Washington authorities—not to mention the patriotic regard they may be presumed to have for this integral part of the Union—would bring about the exclusive consumption of American coffee by the army and navy. This, together with a protective tariff on the foreign article, would tend materially to increase the production in this Territory as well as in the Philippines and Porto Rico—for the "insular possessions" should have their prosperity as sedulously promoted by national statesmen as that of the States and Territories. The good fame of the common flag over all is involved.

Fiber material already casually mentioned gives great promise for a lucrative new industry. Appearing for the first time in the list of exports—excepting from the long extinct trade in pulu fern fiber for upholstering stuffings—fibers account for \$3053 of last year's exports. This amount was the product of one company's operations confined to the sisal plant. The fact that all expenses had been paid and a dividend declared on the first crop milled speaks loudly for this enterprise. No doubt there is a fine opportunity for profit in fibers as by-products of the pineapple, banana and other agricultural industries. This question is engaging attention. Paper pulp from sugar cane trash is also a new subject of inquiry which may develop into great things.

Honey was exported to the value of \$14,346 for the year ending June 30, 1904. There is practically no limit to the development of this industry. Established apiaries rate here as a high class of investment, though the industry is quite young.

Roots, herbs and barks show for \$6139 in the exports of the year past. With the assistance of scientific investigation into the Hawaiian flora, very lucrative sources of wealth might be discovered under this head. Many indigenous plants contributed to the wide materia medica of the old Hawaiians. List Endless—There is no doubt that products of the tropics too numerous to mention are capable of cultivation, more or less easy, in this Territory, some suitable for export in the natural state and others affording the raw material for valuable articles of commerce, such as preserves, condiments, spices, perfumery, tannin, drugs and chemicals, cordage and textile fiber, etc. As former Governor Dole's last report, that of 1903, gives a catalogue of what may be called the certainties, the probabilities and the possibilities of Hawaiian products, it is here reproduced with the introductory paragraph thereto, viz.:

The following is a list of such plants of value, not including timber trees or plants raised for flowers, as experience has demonstrated to be productive in the Territory. Another list names those that may be profitably cultivated as shown by the fact that they have become staple products; still another gives those that are in the experimental stage, and a fourth those whose cultivation is likely to be profitable in the Territory in the future. The list is by no means complete, but approximately covers the ground:

PRODUCTIVE.
Sugar cane, coffee, rice, maize, wheat, oats, barley, bean, squash, cucumber, tomato, beet, lettuce, carrot, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, pepper, radish, onion, garlic, Irish potato, sweet potato, taro, yam, pia, cassava, peanut, breadfruit, banana, pineapple, guava, peach, mango, avocado, ohia, apple, cherimoya, papaya, fig, grape, orange, lime, lemon, pohia (Cape gooseberry), blackberry, raspberry, muskmelon, watermelon, coconut, lathalia (fibre), sisal, ramie, hemp, banana, cotton, castor oil, vanilla bean, cacao, tobacco, rubber, loulou (palm leaf), date.

PROFITABLE.
Sugar cane, coffee, rice, maize, bean, turnip, lettuce, radish, cabbage, pepper, onion, peanut, breadfruit, banana, pineapple, grape, orange, lime, pohia, muskmelon, squash, cucumber, tomato, beet, carrot, Irish potato, sweet potato, taro, cassava, guava, avocado, papaya, fig, watermelon, coconut, sisal, castor oil.

PROSPECTIVELY PROFITABLE.
Cauliflower, celery, pia (starch), peach, mango, cherimoya, lemon, hemp, banana, vanilla bean, cacao, tobacco, rubber.

EXPERIMENTAL.
Tobacco, vanilla bean, rubber.

They were all splendid riders, and strangers often gathered on the street as they swept gallantly by. Following them at some distance, came the young chiefs, the young ladies mounted on side saddles, in contrast to their elders, who rode the manly saddle. They too kept a well formed line as they swept by, and with these sights the day was brought to a close. Those who remember having seen this display will probably be able to recall it with much more vivid distinctness, than I have here told it.

The boundaries of the old town may be said to have been, on the mauka side, the waters of the harbor; on the mauka side, Beretania street; on the Waikiki side, the barren and dusty plain, and on the Ewa side, the Nuuanu stream. There were few, if any, residences other than the straw houses of the natives mauka of Beretania street. Beginning at the Ewa side of this latter street, we come first to the large Kamehameha church on the mauka side. It was constructed of adobe bricks of large size, and the walls were some twelve or fifteen feet high; these were plastered without and within. The heavy timbers of the roof were from still greater, forming probably one of the largest expanses of thatched roof there was in the town, if not up on the Islands. It was a wonderful monument of the devotion and hard labor of the natives under the hand of their pastor the Rev. David Smith. The house of Mr. Smith was

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Sept. 21, 1904.
John C. Crowder by Shur to John Crowder.....
M. W. Tschudi to John C. Crowder.....
John Crowder et al to Cooperative Home Pk. Socy.....
E. C. Hoken and wt to John F. Suppe.....
Charles Sprinkles & Co by atty to E. C. Hoken.....
First Nat Bank & Tr Co of Haw Ltd to First Bank of Hilo Ltd.....
First Bank of Hilo Ltd to E. C. Hoken.....
E. C. Hoken to First Bank of Hilo Ltd.....
Isaac H. Harbottle et al by Cons to Tr of Est of H. C. Allen.....
Wm of Lewis by atty to Hon Brew

Ing & Mailing Co Ltd.....
Ester P. J. to Hon Brew & Mailing Co Ltd.....
E. C. Hoken to E. C. Hoken et al, 118 E. Yokumino et al to E. C. Hoken.....
Kahoolawe (93) to Mary K. Hoken.....
Entered for Record Sept. 21, 1904.
Susie P. Cartwright by Tr to Carl Ohtani.....
Carl Ohtani to Susie P. Cartwright's Tr.....
J. K. Makua (4) et al to A.....
L. H. Dee by mtg to E. M. Dannon et al.....
Bishop of Zeugma to Hop Sing Co et al.....
Wing Sing Wo Co to Long Sun.....
P. Silva and wt to Samuel Savidge.....
Samuel Savidge to Caroline K. Silva.....
Myrtle E. Sturgeon and hst to Trent & Co.....
Christina Hutchison to H. V. Trevenon.....
Nelson and wt to Isaac L. Cockett.....

Recorded Sept. 14, 1904.

Lauka Kauli (widow) to K. Kuthelani (Mrs). D: R P 1802, Kul 775, Pauon, Honolulu, Oahu; \$100. B 261, p 379. Dated Sept 13, 1904.

Doremus Scudder by Regr: Notice, of decree of title in Land Reg Court case No. 18. B 265, p 181. Dated Sept 14, 1904.

H. M. von Holt and wt to Joseph Fernandez; D: lot 16 of Gr 177, Pawaa Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1200. B 261, p 379. Dated Sept 12, 1904.

Solomon Kahalewai to Edward H. F. Wolter Tr; D: Ap 2, R P 719, Kul 1266B, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu; \$100. B 258, p 374. Dated Sept 3, 1904.

Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd to Western & Hawn Investmt Co Ltd; AM: mtg A K Watkins and hst on 2241 sq ft of Ap 2, Kul 824 and bldgs, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu; \$3000. B 260, p 345. Dated Sept 13, 1904.

Henry Van Gieson Tr to Charles Van Gieson Tr; D: R P 5731, Kul 704, Apua, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 261, p 380. Dated Aug 3, 1904.

American Board C F M by Trs to Est of Bernice P. Bishop by Trs; Ex D: por R P 1968, Kul 387, Berganila St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 381. Dated Sept 12, 1904.

STREETS OF HONOLULU IN THE EARLY FORTIES

(Continued from page 6.)

on the opposite side of the street and a little ways from the road. This was also of adobe, plastered, and was a home from which went out a large influence. I can but bear a testimonial to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Smith to the stranger lad who had recently come to their shores, and for the hospitable home and welcome which they gave him in those early years. It is a matter of much gratification that their influence still exists through children and grandchildren to the benefit of not only the Hawaiians, to whom the parents came especially to serve, but also to those who have come from beyond the sea.

Passing along in the direction of Waikiki, we come to the crossing of Nuuanu street. Not a building of any kind other than native houses on either side of the street. On the makai side of the crossing of the two streets stood the residence of Dr. Rooke before alluded to. Across the street mauka there was an adobe building, two stories high with a veranda, which afterwards became well known as the Commercial Hotel, of which the elder Macfarlane was manager.

From here on to Fort street there was not a building other than those occupied by the natives. Fort street ended at Beretania street. Continuing on our way, we come to a two-story house, built of coral, which was occupied by a Mr. Jones, a carpenter by trade, but at this time keeping a store. Still on our way, crossing a small lane, which ran mauka, was the one-story, yet commodious, house of the Carter family. Captain and Mrs. J. O. Carter were known to all Honolulu by the kindness of their manner, the warmth of their friendship, and enjoyed the respect and affection of the community in general. They were both of them of fine figure and somewhat large proportions, and although Captain Carter was perhaps one of the heaviest-weight men in the town, he was one of the most graceful on the dancing floor there was in the place. In later years, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Carter consented to use her home for the accommodation of visitors. No more hospitable dwelling was in the place; no more kindly reception given to the wayfarer, and it was a home indeed to many a traveler, and especially to the captains of the ships which visited the port. Could they speak today they would respond with a most hearty aloha to the memory of the good and kind-hearted woman.

From here on the houses were but few and far between. On the makai side of the road was the cottage occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Paty, and beyond them the family of Mr. James Smith, an English gentleman, who, with his wife and family, had come up from the Society Islands and made their residence in Honolulu. In later years Mr. Smith was secretary of the celebrated Land Commission, and did most efficient and excellent service. Across the street were the premises occupied by the English Consul, who arrived about this time—General Miller, a hero of the Chilean war of independence and a man of very marked individuality, strong feelings, and somewhat imperative in manner. He manifested the general characteristics of one who felt himself embodying the dignity and power of Great Britain.

Back of these premises the land sloped to Punchbowl Hill, and this was the scene of a ludicrous incident. Two of the men about town had come to have very strong feelings and prejudices against each other, which was somewhat generally known. Some of their acquaintances fostered this ill feeling, and finally induced one of the parties to send a challenge to the other to fight a duel. The affair was supposed to be conducted with great secrecy; there were, however, the principal, the seconds, the doctor and a few privileged friends. The combatants were placed in position, and at

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Stocks have been strong and active on the local market during the week. Willard E. Brown of Halstead & Co. puts it this way: "Many buyers who have held back on the belief that prices would come down are beginning to realize that stocks are not high today, but have been abnormally low, and these people are now buying at the advanced figures." From the statement of a banker, there would seem to be little demand for money for stock purchases, indicating that the buying is more for investment than speculative purposes.

Ewa has been strong with sales of 170 shares at \$25. There is a good demand for the stock at this figure but no offerings. Hawaiian Sugar remains at \$28 (par value 20). Hawaiian Commercial has receded from the high figures of last week, but this might have been expected after the very rapid advance. The last quotation from San Francisco on this stock was \$62 bid. Honokaa is \$15.625 bid in San Francisco. Kihai has been in demand during the week and has advanced to \$12 with sales of 100 shares. More could be sold at this figure.

Pioneer Mill holds firm at \$107.50 bid. This stock has advanced nearly ten points during the week on the anticipation of a 1 per cent dividend on November 1. Competition at executors' sale yesterday made 56 shares of Pioneer bring \$8.50 above the market price. Oahu has sold readily at \$27, at which price Harry Armitage has been filling an order for 500 shares. Waialea is in demand at \$50. Rapid Transit stock has been offered down to \$65 with no buyers. Bonds on the open market have been neglected during the stock activity, but a sale of \$50,000 Haiku and Paia bonds was reported privately.

Reported sales on the Stock Exchange in detail are as follows: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. (par \$100), 50 shares at \$65; Ewa Plantation Co. (par \$20), 128 shares at \$23; Oahu Sugar Co. (par \$20), 100 shares at \$4.50; Pioneer Mill Co. (par \$100), 45 shares at \$105; Honokaa (par \$20), 25 shares at \$16; Waialea Agricultural Co. (par \$100), 5 shares at \$50; McBryde Sugar Co. (par \$20), 100 shares at \$4; Oahu Railway & Land Co. (par \$100), 45 shares at \$70; Oahu Sugar Co. (par \$100), 5 shares at \$7.50; Ewa, 12 shares at \$23; Kihai Plantation Co. (par \$50), 25 shares at \$12; Kihai, 30 shares at \$12; Oahu, 45 shares at \$67; McBryde, 25 shares at \$4; Hawaiian C. & S. Co., 100 shares at \$62; Waialea, 55 shares at \$50; Ewa, 30 shares at \$23; Waialea, 5 shares at \$50; Kihai, 75 shares at \$12.50; Oahu, 23 shares at \$97.

BONDS.

One of the largest bond transactions for some time was reported late yesterday, being the purchase by the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., of the entire balance of the Haiku and Paia bond issues. These bonds are considered to be among the best on the market, and the Bank of Hawaii already has several orders aggregating over \$70,000. The bonds are being sold by the Bank at 100 and accrued interest.

The Rapid Transit Co. is still offering its new issue of bonds at 105. The amount of the issue was \$80,000, a large proportion of which has already been sold. The bond is considered to be well secured, but is not particularly attractive at the high premium asked when so many gilt-edged plantation bonds can be bought at par.

It has been announced that Ewa Plantation Co. will retire \$200,000 of its bond issue at the end of the year. This will leave the balance of the outstanding bonds \$100,000.

PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Philip Peck, the Hilo banker and the promoter of the Kohala-Hilo railroad, is in town on his way to San Francisco. When asked yesterday regarding the prospects of the road, he replied with a cheerful twinkle of the eye: "I will know more when I come back than I do now. However, I have good hopes that the road will soon be built. We have surveys out all the time, perfecting the work of the preliminary surveys. The revision of the lines is a great advantage to economy. To give one instance, a change made in the case of a single gulch will save \$30,000 in construction."

No doubt the interests of the projected railroad will be greatly promoted by an early beginning of construction by the Kohala Ditch Co., which seems very probable. Right of way agreements for this enterprise were being ratified Friday and Saturday. "It will be a great benefit to Kohala district," Manager T. S. Kay of Halawa plantation said yesterday about the ditch. "We would not care whether it rained or not on the plantations, if the rainfall did not cease on the mountains. In fact the more dry weather we had the better with a supply of ditch water. So far as developing the country is concerned, the ditch will not make much difference to Kohala as now established, as there is little or no new land left there to be cultivated. The water will, however, make large areas of land at Hilo's place valuable for sugar cane cultivation."

The word two pistols were discharged and there were two badly frightened men; but as the seconds had carefully provided that there should be no bullets in them, the powder and wad could not inflict any serious injury. The ludicrousness of the situation seemed to bring about good nature, and the town had a hearty laugh the next morning over the occurrence.

Later than the time of which I write, the Armstrong house was built, noticeable particularly from the fact that it was the first house built in Honolulu with chimney and fireplaces. From this house also have issued far-reaching influences which have told, and are still telling not only on the islands, but in the noble monumental institution founded by Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong.

Washington Place was not built until later. Captain Dominis was away most of the time on his voyages, and his good wife superintended not only the building, noble and spacious as it was, but also the beautifying of the grounds with many tropical plants, which still adorn and make it the fit and beautiful home of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

We have thus described to the best of our recollection, after these sixty years and more, the streets as they were in those early days.

I will now close this long account of the old town with my recollections of the old Kawaianahoa church. It was the old native framed thatched building. If I remember rightly, some hundred and twenty feet long by some thirty or forty feet wide, the sides of thatch having been mostly eaten off by the stray horses, donkeys and cattle which had free access thereto. This was not without its conveniences, for instead of having only one door, of ingress and egress, it was very easy to pass between the upright posts into any part of the inside. The floor was of earth, covered with lauhala mats. The settlers were of native make and were rude indeed. The pulpit was one of the old historical ones sent out from New England and did good service. The preacher was the Rev. Richard Armstrong, father of our General Samuel C. Armstrong. He was a master of the idiomatic expressions of the Hawaiian language, and had acquired the Antinomian, infectious and gesticulations, the voice and manner of the people that he served so well. The present church, built of coral blocks cut from the reef, on the outside of the old one, is a good contrast to the old church and the old times, which have given place to the "firmer foundations of intelligence, knowledge, and let us hope, of lasting religion." With the history of the pres-

"Of in the still night.

Fond memory brings the light Of other days around me."

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin 'Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

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Sole Manufacturers, T. Davenport, Limited, London

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

(Continued from Page 3.)

know that sugar is the backbone of these islands, and that it has been built up under the protectionist policy of the Republican party. Remove the duty now imposed in America on sugar and the price of sugar would be reduced about one-third, and what would be the result in our Territory? The worst that could happen, there isn't a man, woman or child here that doesn't depend directly or indirectly upon the sugar industry. If it was not for our sugar, we would just as well close our stores, factories, stop the railroads, sell our steamers, and we would have nothing left but poi and fish.

"The prosperity of these islands for the past 25 years has been the result of the Republican policy toward us. What would be the result if the Democratic party got in power at the coming election? It would come to the question vital to us, the tariff. We don't want to see free trade in this Territory, and if there is any reform in the tariff to be made let it be made by the Republican party. This will be the issue between the two parties on the mainland. It applies also to this Territory.

"Coming back to local issues, the Republican party adopted a platform in Hilo which is being distributed to you in the Hawaiian language. It can be read and understood, and it is the platform myself and colleagues have pledged ourselves to support from A to Z. There is one plank in that which is one of the main issues of this campaign. That is for county government. Every candidate is pledged to carry out the provisions of that plank. I wish to say that Delegate Kuhio, although he has been severely criticised, has undertaken work for this Territory and you are reaping some of the benefits. It is difficult to obtain favors from Congress, where you have to depend upon the courtesy of Congressmen. His work is therefore only half done. If sent back this term he can complete his work. He deserves a second trial. In sending Kuhio back to Washington he must go there with the sincere backing of the Republican party. What work is to be done by organizations outside the Republican party should be done through our Delegate. Those who are sent to do work independent of Kuhio will be scorned. They must be taught to do work with and through him, or they may not succeed."

As I compare the old copper plate map of Honolulu engraved at Lahaina by some of the scholars, showing an almost bare plain with straw thatched houses here and there, a few coconut trees growing scattered about, with scarce a frame house in the picture, and then turn to one of the recent panoramic photographs of King Brothers, showing a fine city with church spires, lofty buildings and stores that would do credit to the mainland, I marvel at the change until I recall the thought that our revered and honored self-sacrificing missionaries "built better than they knew," and that in laying the foundations of religion, education, good government, others have built on what they began; progress and development have gone on apace and the islands will prove to be one of the most important outposts of our country.

Before William Aiyet, who had been introduced, could speak, the chairman remarked: "For the benefit of the friends of the Advertiser, if there are more than two or three here, the orchestra will give us a little more Hawaiian music." The orchestra did as it was bidden. Mr. Aiyet then made a forceful speech in Hawaiian.

MAHELONA PAYS COMPLIMENT.
Sol. Mahelona then entered the arena and paid his compliments to the Advertiser. "Dear in mind," said he, "the

day will come when the 'hula-hula ticket' of the Fifth District will carry the victory. The Fifth District men support the administration of Governor Carter. They will fight for it, vote for it and die for it. We did not like the previous administration because it swelled the expenses of the Territory. The Carter administration has lessened the expenses.

"So now, you white voters, you can tell what we are. We are supporting the principles of the Republican party, and not the Home Rule, as a local paper says of us. With these few remarks, even if they do hurt the Advertiser (turning and bowing toward the Advertiser man) I close."

HARRIS DEFENDS LEGISLATURE.

W. W. Harris, former member of the Legislature, and again a candidate, said that the Republican legislature two years ago fulfilled every pledge in its platform. In the session of 1903 the County Act was passed, although it was afterwards declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The Republicans passed a labor law limiting the time of labor on government works to eight hours per day, and it passed a law whereby only citizen labor can be employed on public works. It passed the loan bill. Improvements under its expenditures have been completed and still further improvements are under way.

Mr. Harris spoke at length on the County Act and its failure to pass the Supreme Court. He said that every Republican legislator felt satisfied that it was a good bill and would hold under the law. To that end the appropriation bills and the loan act were shaped to become effective under the county government law.

In the face of these facts can you say that the Republican party was insincere in passing the County Act?

DELEGATE AND HIS WORK.

Delegate Kuhio was introduced amid cheers. He spoke at length on his work at Washington, spoke of what he said he had been instrumental in getting for Hawaii—the lighthouse fund, quarantine and immigration stations, how he had laid plans for Federal buildings and appropriations for Federal buildings, and the difficulties which a Delegate met with in introducing bills and getting something for his constituents, were great. About 15,000 bills were introduced, but Congress settled down to only the great bills, pension, etc., and his bills with hundreds of others were thrust aside for the time being. To get a hearing for a bill it had to pass before a tired committee of twenty-two men. Speech-making on the floor of the House availed nothing. It was work in the committee which told. Kuhio would be a nonentity. As a Democratic delegate he would fail to get the ear of the Republican majority and Hawaii would suffer. The old, old talk of the Republican party being responsible for the annexation of the islands, was something of the past, and should be put aside.

Charles Broad was the last speaker of the evening, for at the time he came forward half the audience arose to leave, it being 11 o'clock and the last song about to pass.



ARRIVED.

Friday, Sept. 25.
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 1:15 a. m.
Stmr. Nieuw, Petersen, from Kauai ports, at 1:55 a. m.
U. S. S. Itasca, Niblack, from Midway Island, at 7:30 a. m.
C. A. S. S. Manuka, Phillips, from Vancouver and Victoria, at 1:30 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, from Kauai, at 1 a. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 12 a. m.
Am. bkt. Amaranth, Bower, from Newcastle, at 5:50 p. m.
Ger. bkt. Paulsenberg, Jansen, from Hamburg, at 5 p. m.
P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Porter, from the Orient, off port 10 p. m.
Monday, Sept. 27.
P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Porter, from the Orient, at 8 a. m.
P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from San Francisco, at 5:15 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Sept. 25.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Kawaihae, Puka, Mahukona, Paauhau, Kakaia, Oahu, Laupahoehoe and Papehau, mail and passengers for Lahaina, Maui, and Hilo, at 5 p. m.
C. A. S. S. Manuka, Phillips, for the Colon, at 8 p. m.
Stmr. Likiepke, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Nieuw, Petersen, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
P. M. S. S. Korea, for the Orient, at 6 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Nieuw, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Kanewalu, Mr. Scott and 6 deck.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

Stmr. Likiepke, Naopala, from Kawaihae, Lanai, Maui and Molokai, 10:15 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 10:30 a. m.

Sunday, September 25.

Stmr. Nihau, from Kauai, at 1 a. m.
Per stmr. Kauai, Sept. 26, from Maui and Hamakua ports.—Mrs. W. Hube and daughter and 3 deck.

Departed.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 23.—Mr. Kinkake, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Heleluhe, M. L. Gordon, Mrs. Jane Curtis, Mrs. Mary Nu, C. L. Serlinger, Mrs. R. V. Woods and wife, Mrs. G. P. Haven, Mrs. Nan Deeling and child, Mrs. Wallace and two daughters, Miss Paulding, C. Walters.

Per stmr. Maui, Sept. 23, for Hawaii ports.—John Hind, Mrs. F. W. Carter and 3 children.

Per stmr. Kinau, Sept. 24, from Hilo and way ports.—E. E. Conant, Sam Wo Kee, L. Toon, Miss G. Dowsett, A. L. C. Atkinson, J. W. Pratt, H. E. Cooper, John Kidwell, Miss Mollie Cummings, C. Fellenmay, L. A. Thurston, T. A. Lloyd, Major Milsap, J. H. Wilson, W. J. England, H. L. Kerr, S. B. Fujiyama, Mrs. M. Alna and 2 children, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, D. Forbes, Harry Duncan, Henry Deacon, J. T. Crawley, Elias Kailua, Mrs. E. Deacon, Father J. C. Bissell, J. Wakefield, F. J. Hare, W. Williamson, Mrs. T. De Veer, Mrs. Nelson, J. Phinao, Miss Anna Rose, J. F. C. Hagens, R. C. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Empey, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, E. Lowell, Mrs. K. Hoffmann, E. Y. Shearer, Mrs. K. Rehler, Dr. C. Rehler.

Per stmr. Likiepke, Sept. 24, from Kawaihae, Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports.—Frank Boyer, W. L. Heilbron, E. C. Barnes, H. R. Hitchcock, John Lightfoot, Lieut. J. R. Slattery.

Per stmr. Maui, Sept. 25, from Hilo and way ports.—A. Mott-Smith, H. G. Danford, Mrs. A. E. Carter, A. F. Ewart, W. von Seeger, Yow Chong, Mrs. K. Manukoke, Mrs. H. Trevenen and 2 children, Max Lorenz, H. Gorman, E. A. P. Newcomb, Mrs. S. Nowlein, Chas. Gay, Mrs. Geo. Gibb and 2 children, Mrs. J. Rickard and 2 children, R. M. Isenberg, A. Aalberg, J. W. Bergstrom, Chas. R. Frazier, A. McKilloh, H. Gibson, D. R. Green.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 25, from Kauai ports.—A. Robinson, S. Robinson, J. S. Malony, W. E. Rowell, K. Hamano, Miss L. Nottley, D. Kahauleilo, Chas. Nottley and wife, Mrs. F. L. Leslie, D. H. Kahauleilo, J. K. Gaudin, Jonah Kumalea, L. Kalaokalani, Miss L. Daniels, Mrs. M. Malohi and 27 deck.

Per stmr. Likiepke, Sept. 26, for Maui and Molokai ports.—Albert Horner, J. H. Wilson, Sister Elizabeth.

STEVEDORES ARE SCARCE

Owing to the stress of work in the extension of the water main system of the Hawaiian Government there was a shortage of stevedores on the waterfront yesterday, and both the Korea and Mongolia freight and coal work had to be done mainly by green hands. There were many shovels lying on the docks without any one about to use them. It was the first time in many years that there was such a dearth of stevedoring material on the harbor front.

Thomas D. McKay, the well-known traveling agent for many large transportation companies of land and sea, is going through in the Mongolia. He promises Honolulu an increase of tourists from the Orient the coming season.

HAWAII'S MAINLAND COMMERCE

T. S. Bullock.

The commerce of the United States with its noncontiguous territories aggregated more than 100 million dollars in the fiscal year just ended. Under the term noncontiguous territory are included Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila and Alaska. The reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show that the total shipments of merchandise from the United States to all of these noncontiguous possessions in the fiscal year 1904 was \$38,096,538 and the value of merchandise received from them \$59,137,752. Adding to these the gold bullion produced in Alaska and shipped to the United States, the total is \$103,586,308.

The merchandise sent from the United States to the markets of these noncontiguous territories included chiefly breadstuffs, provisions and manufactures of all classes. To Porto Rico shipments of breadstuffs amounted to \$1,084,694, of which \$981,151 was flour. Cotton shipments to Porto Rico amounted to \$1,670,005, of which \$1,090,076 was cotton cloth. Iron and steel manufactures amounted to \$1,013,061, and provisions, \$1,192,016, while the total value of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Porto Rico was \$10,727,015, and of foreign merchandise, \$283,604.

The principal articles received from Porto Rico were sugar, valued at \$8,997,000; tobacco, \$1,721,062; fruits and nuts, \$429,779; coffee \$279,461, and other articles, \$152,344, making a total of \$11,757,612 of domestic products of Porto Rico shipped to the United States. Foreign goods to the value of \$145,914 were also shipped from Porto Rico to the United States. In addition to this, the exports from Porto Rico to foreign countries amounted to \$1,958,969.

The shipments of domestic merchandise to Hawaii during the fiscal year 1904 amounted to \$11,602,080, of which \$1,512,311 were breadstuffs, \$1,020,125 cotton manufactures, \$1,453,150 manufactures of iron and steel, \$662,703 mineral oil, and the remainder miscellaneous merchandise of all descriptions, chiefly manufactures. The merchandise received into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands during the year amounted to \$25,133,771 in value, of which sugar amounted to \$24,359,385, representing 736,491,992 pounds.

To the Philippine Islands the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States amounted to \$4,831,860, of which \$778,767 were manufactures of iron and steel, \$322,250 cotton manufactures, \$268,575 manufactures of leather, \$418,883 refined mineral oil, \$311,101 provisions, and \$621,171 wood and manufactures thereof. From the Philippines the value of merchandise received into the United States was \$12,066,034, of which \$11,044,780 was manila hemp and \$884,160 sugar, representing 61,570,614 pounds.

Alaska the shipments from the United States during the fiscal year amounted to \$8,869,721 of domestic merchandise and \$205,380 of foreign goods. The principal shipments consisted of provisions, \$1,165,271 in value; manufactures of iron and steel, \$2,120,051, and wood and manufactures thereof, \$657,566. The receipts of merchandise from Alaska amounted to \$10,100,181 of domestic merchandise and \$64,930 of foreign goods. Canned salmon to the value of \$8,552,085 was shipped from Alaska to the United States. The shipments to Alaska from the United States of gold produced from mines in Alaska amounted to \$6,428,524. To Guam, the Midway Islands, and Tutuila the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States amounted to \$109,095, against \$99,614 in the preceding year.

IMPORTS FROM NONCONTIGUOUS TERRITORY, 1894 AND 1904.

Value of merchandise entering the United States from its noncontiguous territory in 1904 compared with 1894:	1894.	1904.
Porto Rico.....	\$ 3,135,634	\$11,722,826
Hawai Islands.....	10,695,317	25,157,255
Philippines.....	7,008,342	12,066,034
Guam, Tutuila, etc.....	25,507
Alaska.....	\$3,000,000	10,105,140
Total.....	\$23,209,293	\$59,137,752
*Estimated.		

EXPORTS TO NONCONTIGUOUS TERRITORY, 1894 AND 1904.

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to its noncontiguous territories in 1904 compared with 1894:	1894.	1904.
Porto Rico.....	\$ 2,720,508	\$11,210,060
Hawai Islands.....	3,106,187	11,083,393
Philippines.....	145,466	4,831,860
Guam, Tutuila, etc.....	205,065
Alaska.....	\$8,000,000	10,165,110
Total.....	\$14,772,161	\$38,096,538
*Estimated.		

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., are in receipt of quotations on San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange of Hawaiian stocks as follows: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, 62%; Honokaa, 31%; Makaweli, 13%; Paauhau, 16%.

BILIOUS COLIC PREVENTED.—Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be warded off. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use the remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DIED.—LYNNETTE—In Stockholm, Cal., on the 26th of Sept., 1904, of apoplexy, Miss Margaret A. Lyndale. The deceased was a daughter of Mrs. Ann Lyndale of this city and sister to Mrs. J. M. Lyndale of Kauai. A Lyndale of Honolulu and Mrs. A. F. Cooke of Honolulu.

PAUOA LAND FORECLOSURE

No Jury In Sight For Murder Trial.

Ellen Albertina Polyblank, otherwise known as Sister Albertina, trustee for Stella K. Cockett, has brought a bill for foreclosure of mortgage against David Kawananakoa, Jonah Kalaniana'ole, Abigail W. Kawananakoa, Elizabeth K. Kalaniana'ole, the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco and the Territory of Hawaii.

The trust deed of Stella K. Cockett was executed October 18, 1899, making Stella Albertina, of the Episcopal Sisterhood, the trustee of her estate. The property in question is situated in Pauoa valley and contains over seven acres. It was conveyed on May 8, 1902, by Sister Albertina as trustee to David Kawananakoa and Jonah Kalaniana'ole for \$9900, a mortgage being given for the purchase price. A note was executed at the same time for the amount, payable one year after date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Interest has not been paid since June 5, 1903, hence the petition for foreclosure.

Kawananakoa and Kalaniana'ole sold a piece of the land to Samuel M. Damon, who in turn sold a strip of his purchase to the Territory of Hawaii, by way of exchange, for road widening purposes. A warranty deed was given to the Territory.

The German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco is made a defendant to the suit owing to its holding a blanket mortgage upon the property of Kawananakoa and Kalaniana'ole.

E. A. Douthitt is attorney for the plaintiff.

JURORS STILL LACKING.

Out of the venire of 36 names for jurors from which to empanel twelve men for the trial of the first degree, 25 men were served and answered to the roll call before Judge Gear yesterday morning. Then a wedding out of the unqualified and exempt took place, together with further depletion of the panel by excuses granted on more or less reasonable grounds. A few challenges for cause on the voir dire examination dissolved the remnant of the panel and at noon another special venire of 36 names was issued.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

Judge Gear further continued for one day the sentence of Dan Kamai Kahili, found guilty of assault and battery under indictment of manslaughter. Attorney Bittling filed motions to quash two indictments of Japanese for gambling.

Sentence was suspended, on motion of Attorney S. F. Chillingworth with consent of Deputy Attorney General Prosser, in the case of a Japanese woman who pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license.

TAX CASE DEMURRERS.

The German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco and James F. Morgan, trustee, by Smith & Lewis, attorneys, have each filed a demurrer to the bill to enforce a tax lien brought by James L. Holt, assessor and collector, against W. C. Achi, Kapilani Estate, Ltd., and themselves. They allege that the plaintiff has not shown his authority to sue, and that the bill shows on its face it was brought by A. W. Neely. They also say that a prior judgment by Holt's predecessor, James W. Pratt, making the matter res adjudicata. It is alleged that there is a misjoinder of parties, because the bill omits to mention the purchasers of lots in the property assessed. Plaintiff had not shown that the delinquent tax bill was published in 1902 or 1903 according to law. Neither had it been shown that W. C. Achi was destitute of property on which to levy for the payment of taxes. For these and other reasons given they ask that the complaint be dismissed.

THE KEATING PARTITION.

Mrs. Frances Keating has amended her petition for a title to Nuuanu valley property in accordance with the partition of her late husband's estate just made by the probate court. One of the two surviving brothers of her husband living in California released his claim in her favor, but James Keating, the other one, living in Wisconsin, held on to all the law allowed him and the Nuuanu property was divided between him and the widow. Mrs. Keating has appointed John J. Carden her agent to represent her in the Court of Land Registration proceedings.

Judge L. M. Southworth of Manila, a passenger in the Korea, visited Judge Gear's court in session yesterday morning, when a recess was taken to present the attorneys in attendance to the visitor.

COUSINS' SERVICE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The year of his birth because the day he was born an old negro called "Black George" came up to our house with the announcement that the Emperor of England was a woman—Queen Victoria had ascended the throne. The old world life is a very different thing from the character yet we must largely judge the character from the outward life. Thomas went to Pittsburgh and later to Williams. At Pittsburgh he was the house companion of S. J. Alexander. He went to Union Theological Seminary and to Harvard. He then became pastor of the Congregational Church in Montreal. After this he was a missionary to Spain

where he remained for seven or eight years and was very much beloved. He left Spain on account of his health and settled at Las Vegas, N. M., and later came to Hawaii. He made a tour to Springfield with his church, Mr. Alexander, and wrote a magnificent description of the land of the midnight sun. He was always honest and truthful. Just before his death he repeated "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" and "Crossing the Bar"—his faith in the world to come was absolute.

The next number on the program was an original poem read by Miss Anna M. Paris as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

(For Samuel T. Alexander and Thomas L. Gulick, who died in Africa.)

Our friends, our comrades who have gone

A little space ahead—

Though they with us no more may meet

We mourn them not as dead.

The world was theirs, no boundary lines

Could stay their tireless feet.

Nor danger chill. "Twain God Himself

Gave the command "Retreat!"

And in that life beyond, we know

Those souls shall find their quest

Freely from earth's barriers they'll know

The joy of toil and rest.

The quest without the pain is theirs

The rest, earth could not give—

Fullness of joy, for only now

Have they begun to live!

Brave dauntless ones, long was the road

Your earthly feet have trod!

Pray tell us—Dost you travel far

To find the way to God?

Not far. The answer seems to come

As through the deafening roar

Of human sounds, faint echoes float

From that fair heavenly shore!

Not far, we feel the shore that lies

To mortal eyes unseen—

Not far the way—for comrades clear,

Have bridged the space between!

And whisperings from that spirit realm

Fall on the spirit ear—

Our loved ones speak! We feel and know

They never were so near.

A NOTABLE LIFE.

Mr. Livingston sang most beautifully Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," which was repeated by Mr. Gulick just before he passed away. Following this Rev. S. E. Bishop spoke briefly of the life of Henry M. Whitney, speaking in part as follows: "Mr. Whitney was for over fifty years one of the most conspicuous figures in the islands. I first knew him when he was in Rochester, N. Y., attending the Rochester Collegiate Institute. I used to see him walking to and from school with Henry Haight, later Governor of California. He was barred from college on account of a slight deafness and became a printer. When he was foreman of one of Harper & Brothers' plants he was called out here. He was a member of Kalakaua's privy council, founded the Advertiser and as Postmaster General printed the first postage stamps printed in these islands. He was held in high esteem for his personal honesty and high integrity. He was a man of great fidelity to his duties. It was happier that he died here among his family and friends rather than far away in the antipodes."

MRS. HILLEBRAND.

Mrs. Gulick spoke of Mrs. Hillebrand as follows: "Jane Elizabeth Bishop, afterwards Mrs. Hillebrand, was one of the early missionary children. She went to the States in her early years and again about fourteen years ago, remaining until two years ago. She was a warm, affectionate and loving friend, very genial in disposition and always looking on the bright side of things. She was very happy in her domestic life and her last days were happy for her seemed delighted to be at home again. She will always be remembered with the greatest love and affection."

LOUISE C. WESTERVELT.

"Mrs. Westervelt was the adopted daughter of Bro. and Mrs. Geo. Clark of Oberlin, Ohio, and her home was just across the street from mine for many years. She grew up a frail, sensitive girl in austere, stern surroundings. She was something like the delicate flower which we see sometimes on the desert and wonder where it found its beauty and sweetness. After graduating from the college in 1870 when she was 20 years old, she undertook to take a post graduate course to prepare for a professorship in a Southern college, and the extra work proving too severe for her an attack of spinal meningitis followed from which she never entirely recovered and from that time she was never free from pain. It was a constant wonder to her friends that the frail body could so long endure the strain of constant suffering. Mr. Westervelt says that eleven times they gathered around her bedside thinking that the hour of release from pain had come. We may almost believe that it was his strength and love and hopefulness which repeatedly brought her back to life.

"In spite of her frailty of body, and suffering her home was always a happy one. She entered with enthusiasm her husband's mission work and delighted in the sports of young people. She sympathized with those in trouble and often gave of her scant strength when she had none to spare. She repeatedly has accepted offices in ladies' societies and occupied them with ability when as it afterwards showed, her strength was not equal to the self-imposed task. But we appreciated the effort and loved her for the sweet willingness to give more than she was able. And here lies the strongest characteristic of Mrs. Westervelt's life—the constant effort of self that she might not mar the pleasure nor interfere with the work of those about her. She was so fearful lest her weakness and frequent attacks of illness should hinder Mr. Westervelt's usefulness that she often denied herself the pleasure of his company, and sent him unwillingly to his fields of work, remaining alone to bear the attacks of mortal pain. Even in the daily agony of the last months of her life she greeted all her friends with a smile which was all sweetness and let none of us know the suffering she was passing through.

PEOPLE WE KNOW

They Are Honolulu People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press, are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public utterance regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right in Honolulu, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief, and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"Though she has gone from our midst the memory of her bright spirit will never leave us. And we pray that when pain and weakness come to us, her example may enable us to meet them with greater calmness, and that the same Hand that upheld her may lead us through to Heaven's gates."

AN INSPIRATION.

The audience joined in singing "Lead Kindly Light," and following this Mr. W. O. Smith paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Sybil Augusta Carter. Following is the substance of his remarks: "The early history of the American mission was really a wonderful one, one that will grow in importance and wonder as the years go by. Remember that it was as short a time after the Revolutionary War as today is after the Civil War which seems so fresh to us. Among those who came soon after the first party was Dr. Judd and his company. He and Dr. Armstrong were closely identified with the early chiefs and their children were admitted to the Royal School along with the children of the high chiefs. They were wise counsellors of the early monarchs. "Mrs. Carter's life is an inspiration and it is a pleasure to speak of her. I do not think of her as dead. Hers was a beautiful life, a life of faith, a sterling character. She had much to endure but always bore herself with grace, dignity and kindness. These traits made her much sought after in Washington. While her husband was away and all through her varied experiences the beauty of character she showed marked her as a distinguished woman. She had sublime faith in the rightness of things and through the most intense suffering always looked on the broader side. She will live in the memory of those who knew her as a cheering thought and inspiration, so lovable, so strong."

Miss Chamberlain spoke of Mrs. Joseph B. Cooke as one given to hospitality and a sweet lovable character and of Mrs. Banning who was in her Sunday school class. Her favorite verse was "Therefore shall we draw water with joy out of the wells of salvation." She also paid a brief and touching tribute to Mrs. Reed, formerly Mrs. Shipman, who died before the last annual meeting but within the year. The meeting closed with the singing of "Oft in the Still Night."

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM. Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



Business men, lawyers, doctors, bankers, ministers, teachers, merchants

Read these strong words from S. Hague Smith, Esq., the respected Secretary Col. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Sydney.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"For many years I suffered from bronchitis, for which I tried a variety of remedies including sprays and inhalers. These did me no good and I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, with most satisfactory result. It does quiet my cough, and enabled me to get much needed sleep. I would not now be without it for any consideration. I have passed through this winter free from the cough, and I am glad to say that several of my friends have benefited in the same way. I am sending a bottle to a friend in New Zealand by today's steamer."

In large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—OCTOBER TERM 1904.

H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd., a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. P. E. Lamar, Defendant. The Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a Corporation, Garnishee.

ORDER OF COURT FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

Upon reading and filing the affidavits of L. N. Baldwin and D. H. Case, and, it appearing to me therefrom that defendant P. E. Lamar, has removed from, and is now a non-resident of the Territory of Hawaii, and that he is now living in the city of San Francisco, State of California; and, it also appearing from said affidavits that a cause of action in assumpsit exists between said H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd., as plaintiff, and said P. E. Lamar, as defendant, and that said P. E. Lamar is a necessary party thereto; and, it further appearing that a summons has been duly issued in the above entitled case, and due and diligent inquiry and search made for said P. E. Lamar for the purpose of making personal service thereof upon him as defendant, but that same was not and could not be had for the reasons hereinabove stated, and by said affidavits made to appear:

Now, therefore, it is ordered that service of summons in this action be made upon the defendant, P. E. Lamar, by publication thereof in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper, published in the English language in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and hereby designated as a newspaper suitable for the advertisement of notice of judicial proceedings; that such publication be had and made at least once a week for four consecutive months; and

It further appearing from a reading of said affidavits, that said defendant, P. E. Lamar, is located in and about the city of San Francisco, State of California;

It is further ordered and directed that a copy of the summons and complaint in the above entitled case be forwarded forthwith by being deposited in the United States Postoffice at Walluku, Maui, postpaid, directed to said P. E. Lamar, at San Francisco, State of California.

Service herein shall be deemed completed at the expiration of time prescribed by the order of this court, this cause to stand continued to, and be triable at, the regular March term 1905 of this court.

(Sgd.) A. N. KEPOIKAI, Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit.

Attest: (Sgd.) EDMUND H. HART, Clerk, Second Circuit Court. (Seal.) 2628

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Keamo, late of Keonele, Honouliuli, Maui, Deceased. Before Judge A. N. Kepoikai.